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U.S. Eases Stand on Red China Lifts Travel Bar, Asks New Talks

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—The United States today lifted its long-standing ban on travel to Communist China and asked for new talks with the Chinese government.

The State Department spokesman said the action was "a small step toward improving relations with Peking."

He said the U.S. had told the Chinese government that the administration wishes to reopen the ambassadorial-level dialogue, suspended by the Chinese last year.

"We have had no response," Mr. Spillane said.

The last such talk was in 1966, when the U.S. refused to accept further talks after the Chinese government's refusal to accept the U.S. military presence in Vietnam.

Today's action removing the travel restriction is the latest in a series of small steps toward improving relations with Peking.

It is seen, however, as more of a gesture than a significant breakthrough.

Since March 16, 1970, the U.S. government has validated some 250 American passports for travel to China "for any legitimate purpose."

But Peking has issued very few entry visas—fewer than 100 in the last five years.

In announcing the lifting of the travel ban, the State Department spokesman used the term "People's Republic of China," a significant shift from the term "Red China" or "Communist China" and appears to be a gesture toward the Chinese government.

Other Areas Restricted

Although travel by American citizens to China now will be unrestricted by the U.S. government, other areas remain on travel to China. These will be re-examined in six months, the State Department said.

In the announcement today, the department reviewed unilateral American government actions taken to restrict Washington-imposed bans to U.S. citizens with Communist China.

In July, 1968, the administration permitted noncommercial tourist purchases of up to \$100 of Chinese goods and related items to permit almost anyone with a "legitimate purpose"—scholars, journalists, etc.—to visit.

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LABOR OF WAR—A South Vietnamese soldier at Fire Base Ham Nghi, near Khe Sanh, breaks up rocks for sandbags with which to reinforce the beleaguered position.

Khe Sanh Base Is Shelled U.S. Bombing by Laser Beam Picks Off 12 Tanks in 2 Days

SAIGON, March 15 (UPI)—U.S. planes using laser beams on computer-directed air strikes have knocked out 12 North Vietnamese tanks in Laos in two days, military sources said today.

The sources said seven of the tanks were hit near Sepone, which was recaptured by Communist troops Friday after South Vietnamese troops withdrew. The others were hit as they moved toward South Vietnamese positions closer to the South Vietnamese border.

The Communists, meanwhile, heavily bombed the U.S. helicopter base at Khe Sanh, in northern South Vietnam. Field reports said the base, 13 miles from the border of Laos, underwent the heaviest rocket and mortar attack since the plateau was recaptured by Americans backing the South Vietnamese drive into Laos on Feb. 8.

No American casualties were reported, but officers said some of the shells caused light casualties among the Huey (Black Panthers), battle-hardened South Vietnamese infantrymen, who are flown into Laos to protect crewmen of downed U.S. aircraft. Some helicopters were hit.

Pilots managed to get all of the helicopters airborne, reports said. Khe Sanh, where more than 3,000 Americans are stationed, was hit twice before with lighter attacks. Tonight's was the heaviest since the U.S. Marines abandoned the base in 1968.

The assortment of weapons being used by the air force against Communist tanks and ground troops includes laser beams which guide bombs to their targets, computer-directed air strikes which find tanks in the dark, and 15,000-pound blockbuster bombs used to blast off mountain tops to block roads in the Ho Chi Minh Trail network.

A U.S. military spokesman said seven tanks were destroyed early today by Thailand-based Air Force AC-119 Specter gunships, whose electronic gear picked them out of the predawn darkness four miles southeast of Sepone.

F-4 Phantom jets knocked out three other tanks 12 miles east of the border yesterday, bringing to at least 120 the number of Soviet-built tanks destroyed in the 36-day-old Laos campaign.

A Saigon spokesman said at least 8,860 Communist troops have been killed since the incursion began Feb. 8 and that 783 government soldiers were killed, 2,912 wounded and 183 missing in action.

In Cambodia, the Cambodian high command reported fierce day-long battles today between government and Communist troops 13 and 15 miles from Phnom Penh.

A spokesman said two mobile battalions ran into an estimated 200 heavily entrenched Communist troops near Kompong Chamlong. Initial reports said five Cambodian soldiers were killed and two wounded, when government troops overran several Communist positions, killing 30 guerrillas.

South of Phnom Penh, on Route 2, another mobile battalion ran into heavy action in a Communist base camp area.

Meanwhile, U.S. troop strength in Vietnam dropped by almost 5,000 men in the seven-day period ending March 11, the command said today, bringing it to a total of 317,300, down from 322,300 the previous week. It was the lowest since Oct. 1, 1968, when it was 316,400. Troop strength is down from a high of 543,400 in April, 1969.

Saigon General Calls Laos Drive Fulfilled Mission

HAM NGHI, South Vietnam, March 15 (AP)—The commanding general of the South Vietnamese drive into Laos said yesterday that he "has fulfilled our mission, according to plans."

"We have badly hurt at least four North Vietnamese regiments and cut half of Hanoi's supply flow to the South," said Lt. Gen. Hoang Xuan Lam.

Gen. Lam gave his assessment in an interview as the 20,000-man drive to cut the Ho Chi Minh Trail supply network in southern Laos ended its fifth week.

Jean-Pierre Monsere, 22 A Bicycle Champion Killed In Belgian Race by Car

BRUSSELS, Belgium, March 15 (AP)—A car crashed into the lead pack of a bicycle race here today and killed a major professional champion, Jean-Pierre Monsere, 22, of Belgium.

Monsere was known as the 1970 world professional road champion, having won a race of that title, but the race was not considered the most important competition in the field.

Police said his death took place 30 miles east of Antwerp after 45 miles of a local race, the yearly Rodeo Market Grand Prix, entered by leading Belgian riders as the last warning for the big Italian Milan-San Remo classic.

Sixteen riders were in the lead pack, strung out across the road, when a car came speeding toward them from the rear. The car, a Mercedes, was driven by a woman named Mrs. J. Hooftaers, saw it at the last second and swerved to the side.

Monsere, who was just behind him, apparently did not see the car. Some reports said he was looking behind at the pack to check whether other riders were trying to pass him.

But the investigating magistrate, who questioned the woman identified as Josephine Van Rooy, said she claimed she was driving very slowly and keeping to the extreme right of the road, but Monsere's car hit her from behind.

Monsere's car was hurled into the windshield of the lead pack and died instantly.

Other riders were injured.

Monsere won the pro world title in an upset in Leicester, England, last August. He had turned professional after the amateur world championships of 1969 in Brno, Czechoslovakia, where he placed second behind Leif Mortensen of Denmark.

In 1970, he won 17 races, including the world championship, which gave him particular satisfaction because he beat Mortensen.

In all, he is credited with 188 victories in his career. Since his victory in Leicester, he was considered one of the young racers who might be able to challenge Belgian Eddy Merckx's supremacy one day.

Mrs. Meir: No Change On Borders Faces Censure In Knesset Today

JERUSALEM, March 15 (Reuters)—Israeli Premier Golda Meir said tonight that there was no change in the political attitudes of the Israeli government and that it had drawn no maps of acceptable borders for a Middle East settlement.

Speaking at a meeting of the Labor party's Knesset (parliamentary) group, she said: "Nothing has changed in the government's political attitude. No maps have been drawn on behalf of the government and there has been no deviation from the basic principles on which the government was based."

Mrs. Meir was replying to questions by members of her own party following the publication of border suggestions made by her in an interview with The Times of London.

Mrs. Meir said she had no objections to full-scale political debate by the party group tonight. She would also permit individual members who disagreed with her to abstain in tomorrow's Knesset debate, she said.

But the group tonight voted to reject both an immediate debate and the freedom of choice by individual party members tomorrow.

Opposed to Concessions

Tonight's discussion showed forces inside Mrs. Meir's Labor party opposed to major territorial concessions to the Arabs by Israel. But they were not expected to break party discipline in tomorrow's debate on two censure motions presented by rightist parties.

Another subject on the agenda at tonight's party meeting was a bill to empower the minister of the interior to grant citizenship to any Jew who wanted to emigrate to Israel.

Such a law would make a Jew an Israeli citizen, while still in his country of origin, as soon as he formally applied for permission to leave for Israel.

It would be of particular significance to Jews in the Soviet Union, in Arab countries or in any country which placed obstacles in the way of their freedom to emigrate.

The motions of no-confidence presented by the nationalist Gahal party and the Free Center party stem from the border suggestions outlined by Mrs. Meir in her Times interview.

The motions are believed to have virtually no chance of being adopted.

The coalition National Religious party, which considers that the so-called "Golda's map" concedes too much, was still seeking further clarification before deciding how to vote tomorrow.

But political observers here excluded the possibility that the 12-member Religious party would withdraw its three ministers from the cabinet and the ruling coalition, leaving Mrs. Meir with a precarious four-vote majority in the 120-member Knesset.



AT NUMBER TEN—Henry Ford 2d arriving at Downing Street for talks with Prime Minister Edward Heath.

Bombs and Bank Robbery Amid New Turkish Violence, President Supports Military

ANKARA, March 15 (UPI)—As scattered violence broke out in Istanbul, President Cevdet Sunay today backed Turkey's military strongmen and said a new government will crush terrorism.

In Istanbul explosions went off last night in front of the U.S. consulate and the Turkish-American Foreign Trade Bank causing slight damage. Rightist youths attacked an American church worker early today, and another gang of youths robbed a suburban Istanbul bank.

Mr. Sunay, in a nationwide broadcast, gave his backing to the military regime which forced Premier Suleyman Demirel's government to resign Friday.

"A new era has opened in Turkey," he said. "I call on all citizens, students, workers and politicians to come together."

"No more terrorism! Terrorists must realize this now."

Just before the president spoke, police said, two rightist Turkish students, brandishing guns, burst into a bookstore run by the World Council of Churches, shouting that they would not allow Christian propaganda to be distributed in Muslim Turkey, and attacked Paul Herman, 44, the American book seller.

Assailants Arrested

Police said the youths, who beat Mr. Herman on the head with pistols, slightly injuring him, were arrested.

Police said four other youths, armed with submachine guns, robbed a bank outside Istanbul and made off with an estimated \$666. They said the robbery was similar to four others carried out by the Turkish People's Liberation Army, a leftist group which claimed responsibility for kidnapping four U.S. airmen earlier this month.

Mr. Sunay began formal contacts with military leaders today in search of a new premier and government. Military commanders, who ousted Mr. Demirel for letting Turkey "drift dangerously near anarchy and bankruptcy," have said the new premier will have 12 months to restore law and order and economic prosperity.

4 Oil Nations Give Ultimatum On Higher Prices

TRIPOLI, Libya, Tuesday, March 16 (AP)—The four Mediterranean deliverers of crude oil agreed early today to embargo their shipments if the companies operating in Libya do not agree by an unspecified date to Libya's demands for higher prices.

The unanimous decision was designed, said Libyan Oil Minister Abdel Halim, to force the companies to agree to a 10 percent increase in the price of oil.

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De Gaulle to Malraux: No New German Reich

PARIS, March 15 (AP)—Less than a year before his death, Charles de Gaulle told Andre Malraux that France must "at all costs prevent the reconstitution of a German Reich."

Mr. Malraux, one of France's most distinguished writers and for years De Gaulle's minister of cultural affairs, recalled the remark in an account of his last conversation with the late president. The conversation took place in De Gaulle's home at Colombey-les-Deux-eglises on Dec. 11, 1969, more than seven months after De Gaulle's resignation. De Gaulle died on Nov. 9, 1970, without seeing Mr. Malraux again.

Mr. Malraux gave an account of their wide-ranging last conversation in a 236-page book published today and entitled "Les Chenes qu'on Abat" (The Fallen Oaks). De Gaulle, who spent the last months of his life in virtual seclusion and received only rare visits from his closest friends and collaborators, made no secret of his disillusionment.

He told Mr. Malraux that although the French Communists were among his outspoken opponents, his real enemy was capitalism.

"The real enemy facing me throughout my life was neither the left nor the right, but money," the general said.

Much of the long conversation dwelt on the kind of sweeping historical and philosophical generalities De Gaulle often brought into his speeches. He was particularly bitter about what he called the "cancer" of political agitation in France which he believed would replace his own rule.

Both Mr. Malraux and the general himself repeatedly compared De Gaulle's historic role with that of Alexander the Great, Julius Caesar, Napoleon and Mao Tse-tung. "Whenever I was right, everybody else was against me," De Gaulle declared.

He predicted that a truly united Europe could never be achieved by democratic means. "How could parliamentary democracy, which is dying everywhere, create Europe?" he asked.

"How could the destiny of France be the same as that of its neighbors? And why should a type of democracy which almost destroyed us, and which is not even capable of assuring the development of a country like Belgium, be regarded as sacrosanct when confronted with the enormous obstacles to the creation of Europe?"

Ford Sees Heath, Declares Britain Has 'No Stability'

LONDON, March 15 (NYT)—Henry Ford 2d was wooed today by Prime Minister Edward Heath and his three top economics ministers at a luncheon at 10 Downing Street. But the automobile executive later reaffirmed his view that industrial chaos is discouraging further Ford investment in this country.

"There is no stability in Britain," Mr. Ford said at a press conference following lunch.

Speaking as a strike against Ford's 26 British plants went into its 43d day, Mr. Ford, chairman of the Ford Motor Co., said that he would have to see some stability in the United Kingdom over a long period before his company announced any major new investments here.

He refused to get involved directly in the deadlock negotiations over the demands of almost 50,000 workers for wage parity with the high-cost auto plants in the English Midlands. A company offer of a 14.3 percent wage increase has been rejected. The company says union demands would mean a 45 percent jump.

For the past few weeks, Mr. Ford has been making gloomy comments about the company's investment intentions in Britain as he toured Ford's Far Eastern operations. The company has also disclosed the elimination of Britain as a possible site for a \$72-million European engine plant.

The comments have drawn union charges that Mr. Ford was trying to influence the wage negotiations. Mr. Ford was greeted in the rain outside 10 Downing Street today by hecklers shouting "We're not bluffing, Henry," and "We want party, Henry—nationalize Ford's!"

Mr. Ford and Prime Minister Heath have been friends for ten years, and the luncheon invitation was issued some weeks ago when Mr. Ford's itinerary on his worldwide tour became known. However, the meeting took on special importance as the focus of the government's economic strategy.

According to government informants, Mr. Heath was not the least embarrassed and was not particularly surprised by Ford's criticism. Rather, he tried to convince Mr. Ford that the Tories had correctly diagnosed Britain's ills and were pursuing a successful strategy to remedy them.

That strategy has two parts—the Industrial Relations Bill, designed to bring labor relations into a legal framework for the first time, and a tough posture against what the government sees as inflationary wage demands. The objective is to curb union militancy and, with it, wage inflation.

Although the bill is assured passage because of the government's parliamentary majority, militant unions have called it, for Thursday, and have threatened passive defiance if the bill becomes law. Although some wage settlements have been below the government's 10 percent level, others—including the Ford offer—remain above it.

At today's lunch, Robert Carr, Minister of Employment, explained the new bill in detail to Mr. Ford. Anthony Barber, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and John Davis, Minister for Trade and Industry, discussed the economic situation in general.

Mr. Ford caused a stir when he said, upon arrival in London Saturday, "There is nothing at all wrong with Ford of Britain—but with the country."

"I wasn't bluffing, either, when I said that Ford's would reinvest elsewhere," he added. "We've got hundreds of millions of pounds invested in Britain and we can't recommend any new capital investment in a country constantly dogged with labor problems."

Tories Trailing Labor by 8%, Poll Indicates

LONDON, March 15 (AP)—The Louis Harris political opinion poll reported today that the Conservative government trails the opposition Labor party by 8 percentage points in sample testings of popular thinking.

The samples were taken between Feb. 13 and 23, the pollster emphasized, at a time when the public was generally concerned with decimation, rising costs and a wave of strikes. The figures put support for Labor at 49 percent and for the Tories at 41 percent, with the remainder scattered.

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Social Security Rise Passed By House-Senate Conferees

WASHINGTON, March 15 (UPI)—A flat 10 percent increase in Social Security benefits for 26 million recipients was approved today by a House-Senate conference.

Final congressional approval is considered certain.

The \$3.6-billion annual increase in benefits would be retroactive to Jan. 1. The higher payments would first show up in checks mailed June 3. Social Security officials said. The retroactive portion would be paid by separate check sometime in June.

There would be no increase now in the payroll tax which finances the program for retired and disabled workers and their widows. But beginning next January, workers would pay the tax on the first \$9,000 of income, instead of the present \$7,800. This means the maximum annual payment by a worker earning \$9,000 or more would increase from \$405.60 to \$468.

Knocked out of the bill by House conferees were Senate provisions which would have increased the minimum monthly payment to \$100 and would have increased outside income allowed without reducing Social Security benefits from \$1,680 to \$2,400. The minimum payment would go up from \$64 to \$70.40 for a single person and from \$96 to \$105.60 for a couple.

For the average couple on Social Security, the bill means an increase from \$188 to \$218 in monthly payments. For the average individual, it means an increase from \$118 to \$130.

The bill also provides a 5 percent increase for a special group of 600,000 persons over 72 who do not qualify for full Social Security payments.

The administration wanted the benefit increase limited to 6 percent and payment on the higher wage base made effective now. But President Nixon is expected to sign the bill because it has been attached to a measure increasing the public debt ceiling, an increase which is urgently needed.

The bill would raise the debt ceiling by \$35 billion, to \$430 billion, the largest single increase since World War II. The Treasury has said the debt will be very close to the present ceiling during the last half of this month.

The House Ways and Means Committee had been considering Social Security increases along with welfare reform and the House has not yet voted on it. To avoid delay, House leaders agreed to a procedure by which the Senate attached Social Security to the debt bill.

Opposing British Sugar Import Plan

France Blocks Early U.K.-EEC Pact

By James Goldsborough
BRUSSELS, March 15.—France today blocked hopes for an early agreement with Britain on the three main outstanding problems for British entry into the Common Market when Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann opposed the Executive Commission's suggestions for dealing with British sugar imports.

The question of sugar imports, along with community financing and British imports of meat and dairy products from New Zealand, were all discussed here today on the eve of tomorrow's negotiating session with the British. Sugar, which was expected to be the easiest of the three problems, was taken up first. It turned sour.

The French also took a separate position on the question of a new

British financial contribution to the community. France's partners believe that the British offer of 3 percent, while low, is at least an offer and the Six should answer it. The French said tonight that the British offer was inadequate and the British must make a new one.

The Six were meeting into the night in an attempt to hammer out common positions for tomorrow's meeting. Tomorrow's meeting will be followed by only two more before summer by which time the major issues were expected to have been resolved.

The most difficult of the three problems has been the British financial contribution to support the community expenses, but sugar and New Zealand follow in importance. The British are trying to ease the blow to the Commonwealth countries that

will be caused when Britain joins the European Economic Community.

Commission President Franco Malitelli explained the commission's view on sugar today when he said that the community must make sure that "developing" Commonwealth countries whose welfare depends on sugar exports must not be prejudiced. He said that the community's "strategy toward developing countries" was important and that the community did not desire to provoke a crisis in the Commonwealth's developing countries.

At stake is 1.6 million tons of sugar that Britain imports annually from the Commonwealth under the Commonwealth sugar agreement. Britain has argued that this sugar, worth about \$115 million annually to the Commonwealth, must be taken over by the EEC when Britain joins.

The commission argued today that the community should take into account sugar produced in developing Commonwealth countries, but not that of a developed Commonwealth country like Australia, which exports 300,000 tons annually to Britain. The commission argued that the quantity imported therefore was reduced to 1.3 million tons and that given the growth of sugar consumption in the community, much of this could be absorbed.



COPS AND ROBBERS—With policemen and detectives guarding the exits a police official uses a bullhorn to negotiate with the gangsters inside a bank in Toulouse.

French Police Cooperate to Save Lives

Bank Bandits Flee With Hostages, Ransom

TOULOUSE, March 15 (AP)—Two cars carrying four armed bank robbers, several hostages and 420,000 francs in bank and ransom money roared through darkened city streets cleared by police tonight, away from a bank branch where the gang had held 12 persons hostage throughout the day.

Police delivered 300,000 francs in ransom money and a Renault 16 car to the bank door after long telephone negotiations with

the gang. The holdupmen had snatched 120,000 francs from the bank safe.

The robbers took a Mercedes belonging to a bank client along with the Renault as they roared away.

The bandits took four hostages with them. It was learned later, but they released one, a woman, on the outskirts of the town.

The three still held hostages were the bank manager, a woman bank employee and a

shopkeeper, owner of the Mercedes.

Authorities had street lights turned out in the area and motorcycle police cleared traffic lanes, to give the robbers a clear getaway. Police said that they acted to protect the hostages' lives. Attempts to follow the gangsters were foisted.

The ransom was turned over at 7 p.m. (1800 GMT). But the gang delayed their escape attempt until shortly after 9 o'clock, apparently to make sure that nearby roads would be clear. Earlier, evening rush-hour traffic and a crowd of 1,500 curious had jammed nearby boulevards.

The holdupmen had entered the bank, a branch of the Société Générale, late in the morning. As they went to the pay window, the chief cashier hit an alarm signal. But the men picked up 120,000 francs and headed for the door.

At this point a police car drove up. Shooting broke out and a fifth gunman, apparently a lookout, was captured by police. The four others barricaded themselves inside.

The four permitted the bank president to bring in sandwiches and drinks for themselves and the employees, then grabbed him as a captive as well. They freed an employee in his place. Among those held in the bank were three women.

4th Round of SALT Opens With a Minimum of Fanfare

By Don Cook

VIENNA, March 15.—Protocol formalities were cut to the barest minimum today for the start of the fourth and perhaps decisive round of the strategic arms limitation talks between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The first working session of this round will be held tomorrow at the Soviet Embassy here, and will continue twice weekly until late May. By that time, the United States delegation hopes to know whether a comprehensive agreement on limiting both offensive and defensive nuclear weapons will be possible with the Russians—or whether it will be necessary to go back to Washington and rethink the risks and problems of a more limited arrangement.

As if in a hurry to get down to business, the two delegations dispensed with public formalities which have marked the three previous opening sessions—in Helsinki in November, 1968, in Vienna in April, 1970, and back in Helsinki in November last year.

This time the heads of the two delegations—Ambassador Gerard C. Smith for the United States and Vice-Foreign Minister Vladimir S. Semenov for the Soviet Union—simply made a brief, private, joint courtesy call on Austrian President Franz Jonas today to thank the Austrian government for its hospitality and expenditure in hosting the talks.

Nixon Is Hopeful

KEY BISCAIYNE, Fla., March 15 (AP)—President Nixon said today he was encouraged and heartened by the SALT meetings that reopened and hopes they will succeed.

He said: "For the first time, a realistic dialogue is taking place between the Soviet Union and ourselves about the management of our strategic relations. The mutual interests which brought us to the table encourage our hope that the SALT talks will succeed. I am heartened by the work which has already been done and I am hopeful that the constructive nature of the exchange will continue in phase four."

Russia to Enrich French Uranium In Alsace Reactor

PARIS, March 15 (AP)—France and the Soviet Union today signed an agreement under which the Russians will enrich French uranium for a nuclear power reactor.

The uranium will be sent to the Soviet Union at the beginning of 1973 and be enriched during the following year. It will be used as the first fuel charge of an 850-megawatt nuclear power reactor the French are building at Fessenheim in Alsace.

An announcement by the French Atomic Energy Commission said the contract calls for payment of between \$5.4 million and \$7.2 million.

The enriched uranium will be used only for civil purposes.

France has had contracts with the United States for uranium enrichment. It was believed that the Russian contract is the first of its kind with a Western country.

3 Greeks Jailed For Alleged Bid To Oust Regime

ATHENS, March 15 (NYT)—The Athens Special Military Tribunal today found four men guilty of attempting to overthrow the Greek government by setting up a guerrilla group called the National Anti-Dictatorial Army. Three were jailed.

The court repudiated the confessions they made following their arrest in July, 1969. Three told the court they had confessed under torture.

Panayiotis Miliotis, 54, a clerk, drew a 20-year term; Alexandros Zografos, 44, a journalist, was sentenced to 18 years and Xenophon Papanikolaou, 54, a mechanic, to five years. Pavlos Tsoumtos, 23, received a suspended sentence.

The indictment charged the accused with possession of two guns and two army officers' uniforms. But the only incriminating objects found in their possession were a duplicator and some banned books.

Mr. Zografos told the military tribunal that although he had been a leftist he favored a constitutional monarchy and the return from exile of King Constantine.

Australia Vote Of Confidence

SYDNEY, March 15 (NYT)—Prime Minister William McMahon today passed his first parliamentary test since taking office five days ago when a vote of no confidence in his government was defeated in the House of Representatives today, 62 to 58.

During the debate on the no-confidence motion by the opposition Labor party, Mr. McMahon announced an increase in old age pensions. Low pensions had been one of the issues contributing to the unpopularity of the previous prime minister, John Gorton, who was deposed by a vote of his Liberal party last Wednesday.

New Hanoi Diplomats, Vo Van Sung, in Paris

PARIS, March 15 (AP)—Vo Van Sung, a former Paris-based diplomat, arrived here today to replace Mai Van Bo as North Vietnam's delegate-general to the French capital.

Mr. Sung was formerly deputy to Mr. Bo, who left Paris last December to return to Hanoi. Mr. Sung was met as he arrived from Moscow by the Soviet and Chinese ambassadors as well as a French protocol official.

Mr. Sung's post is just under that of ambassador. It is one of the most important diplomatic posts in the West for Hanoi.

U.K. Firms Said To Offer Missiles To South Africa

LONDON, March 15 (AP)—A group of British firms today was reported working on plans to sell South Africa a complete guided-missile defense system worth many millions of dollars.

Government officials here said they understood that the discussions between the British and the South African government were still in the tentative stage and that no contract was yet in sight. The Foreign Office said that the British government has received no South African application for arms since London decided to sell seven Wasp helicopters to South Africa.

Authorities emphasized, too, that they have not given South Africa any indication, even an informal word, that export licenses would be issued if negotiations with the consortium were successful.

Informants said the consortium is led by the British Aircraft Corp. and includes big companies like Plessey and General Electric.

A BAC spokesman denied that the group is talking to South Africa. He said that since BAC's formation in 1960 it has reported sales opportunities throughout the world to the government. The government then decides whether it will allow sales representations, he said.

26th Polio Case In Dutch Village

STAPHORST, The Netherlands, March 15 (UPI)—Another child—the 26th in 13 days—came down with poliomyelitis here today in an epidemic blamed partly on religious beliefs against inoculation.

Since the start of the epidemic, in which two children have died, more than 90 percent of the children in this predominantly Calvinist village have taken polio vaccine in sugar lumps, authorities reported. Other children's parents have cited tenets of their faith in refusing vaccination.

Three new cases over the weekend, before the 26th, became known today, proved that authorities had not contained the epidemic, the worst here in ten years, the provincial health inspector said yesterday.

Memorial to Air Victims

JERUSALEM, March 15 (UPI)—A memorial to the victims of last year's Swissair disaster was unveiled here yesterday. All 47 passengers and crew, among them 15 Israelis, were killed Feb. 21, 1970, when an Arab guerrilla-planted bomb exploded aboard a Swissair jet flying to Israel.

President Yahya Flies to East

Defy Pakistan Army, Mujib Tells Strikers

DACCA, East Pakistan, March 15 (AP)—Awami League chief Mujibur Rahman urged striking civilian defense workers in East Pakistan to defy an army order sending them back to their jobs today under threat of dismissal and court-martial, with a penalty of ten years' imprisonment if they disobeyed.

Thousands of East Pakistanis stood silently and unmoved behind a cordon of troops on the route from the airport to the city as President Gen. Yahya Khan drove past on his way to an expected meeting with Sheikh Mujib today.

A spokesman for the president later told reporters that the time or venue had been fixed for the meeting with Sheikh Mujib, who is in virtual control of the province.

Stepping up the confrontation between the East Pakistan-based Awami League and the martial-law regime, Sheikh Mujib said, "I urge those to whom the latest order has been directed not to yield to the threat leveled against them."

Army Order

The army on Saturday ordered civilian workers dealing with engineering, maintenance, supply, payrolls, power and water back to their jobs as the Sheikh's non-violent, noncooperation movement spread throughout East Pakistan. The army admitted it was running into trouble in getting local supplies.

The Sheikh issued a sweeping program of 35 directives in an attempt to tighten his de facto control over the government in the east.

He ordered ports to function, imports and exports moved and foreign mail and telegrams transmitted. He also ordered one hour of communication daily between East and West Pakistan to permit banks to do business. Other directives included:

- Opening of some government-owned factories in the non-defense sectors.
- Payment of wages to employees of government and semi-government agencies, including primary school teachers, who had been threatening their own strike if they went unpaid.
- Payment of pensions.
- Opening of foreign airline offices.

Sheikh Mujib also reversed his ban on paying taxes and said all provincial taxes would be collected and credited to the East Pakistan government.

house have been elected from East Pakistan only.

Mr. Rahman reversed his stand on this question apparently as a result of bitter criticism by a number of West Pakistani leaders of other political parties of his speech yesterday.

These leaders accused Mr. Rahman of wanting to divide the country into two parts, with himself as ruler of the western half.

Ulster Plant Damaged by Bomb Blast

BELFAST, March 15 (UPI)—An explosion wrecked a British-owned factory 30 miles from Belfast today. There were 14 injuries, police said. In another incident, a school in the capital Protestant area was destroyed by fire. Police said arson was suspected.

The incidents occurred as British troops disclosed they have shifted radar along the border with the Irish Republic to intercept smugglers of arms and munitions to Roman Catholic extremists in Northern Ireland.

The explosion shattered the offices of the Fire Clay Co. in the County Tyrone town of Coal Island and damaged a first-class hotel. The hotel, the Royal Victoria, a British Army spokesman said, had a religious service held on Castle Street, located five miles from the blast site.

Twenty pounds of gelignite were used in the blast at the plant, the spokesman said.

Treated as Arson

In Belfast, fire swept the Ashfield School shortly before dawn. A police spokesman said investigators were treating the blaze as arson.

Hundreds of children arriving for classes were sent home for two days. The school is at a mainly Protestant neighborhood.

Another Belfast explosion destroyed a religious service being held on Castle Street, located five miles from the blast site.

The introduction of radar in the battle against gun runners was disclosed 24 hours after security forces unearthed an ammunition cache near a deserted farmhouse at Dundrod, County Antrim.

He said the discovery of the arms cache could prove a breakthrough in efforts to smash extremist forces smuggled as "mule eyes" equipment used by North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces, emits a pulse that can detect men moving two miles away and vehicles four miles away, experts said.

Ex-Czech General Seen Facing Trial

PRAGUE, March 15 (AP)—Former Czechoslovak Gen. Vlasov Prelik is to be tried in a military court next week for his 1968 public criticism of the Warsaw Pact structure and the delaying tactics of Soviet forces in leaving Czechoslovakia after maneuvers, Czech sources close to Gen. Prelik said today.

The federal defense ministry said it had no information on such a case. If held, it would be the first trial of a major figure of the 1968 regime of deposed Communist party chief Alexander Dubcek and would provide a precedent for trying other members of Mr. Dubcek's regime.

Three Arabs Killed In Gaza Violence

GAZA CITY, March 15 (UPI)—Two of three Arab children died in overnight guerrilla attacks in the occupied West Bank town of Gaza Strip.

Israeli military spokesman said a grenade thrown by unknown guerrillas in the Jellala refugee camp killed two children and wounded another boy of five.

Earlier, the spokesman said, guerrilla gunmen dragged a 20-year-old Arab from his Jellala home and shot him to death.

16 Nations Agree to Make Sea Traffic Rules Obligatory

LONDON, March 15 (AP)—In a dramatic bid to reduce the mounting toll of shipping accidents, the major shipping nations tonight unanimously agreed to make all two-way sea-traffic rules in the world compulsory.

The decision affects two-way lanes in crowded waters, making them subject to rules which are very much like road practices on land.

Compulsory routing in crowded waters will affect 58 existing and six newly approved regions. They include Dover Strait, in the English Channel, the Straits of Malacca off Singapore, the Baltic Sea and its narrows, the approaches to San Francisco, the icy North Atlantic waters off the Canadian coast and the sea lanes around South Africa.

No major ocean or sea is without such a separation scheme. But all until now have been advisory, relying on voluntary compliance.

The decision to make them compulsory was taken by the 16-nation Maritime Safety Committee of the 72-nation Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization, a United Nations auxiliary agency.

Officials reporting the decision said IMCO still has to set dates when the rules will become compulsory.

When that date is set, the following 16 nations in the Maritime Safety Committee will recommend that their governments make the decision binding for their merchant fleets: Argentina, Canada, France, West Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Russia, Britain, the United States, Egypt, Sweden and Spain.

The safety committee instructed IMCO Secretary-General Colin Goad to inform the other 56 member governments of this vote and to recommend that they apply it to their shipping.

National Enforcement Rules

Each nation will make sure the traffic rules are observed by its own ships, and report to other nations any breach by their ships. A rule-breaking ship, the master or its owners will be penalized.

Today's decision will be written into the 1960 Convention for Safety at Sea in amendments to be presented to the IMCO Assembly this autumn.

If adopted by the IMCO Assembly by a two-thirds vote and ratified by two-thirds of the 72 member nations, the decision making separate ship routing compulsory all over the world will become an international ruling binding all IMCO members.

Locusts Devastating South Africa; Worst Plague in Nation's History

JOHANNESBURG, March 15 (AP)—Farmers who a month ago were happily anticipating the largest grain harvest in local annals were today fighting the most devastating locust attack in South African history.

The brown locusts have mutilated crops and many other things that stood in their way in two of the country's four provinces and moved into neighboring Botswana and South West Africa.

"Infestation occurs in patches over approximately 100,000 square miles," Deputy Agriculture Minister Hendrik Schoeman told Parliament.

Several railway trains littered to a stop because their driving wheels were spinning ineffectually on masses of matted locusts.

Farmers in one hamlet were reported by the South African Press Association today as "unable to cope." First caterpillars set back new grazing about two months ago. Then came moths followed by millions of locusts. Butterflies arrived after the locusts and the latest report is that corn crickets have started swarming.

Underground HQ Of Basque Group Seized in Spain

BILBAO, Spain, March 15 (AP)—Police announced today they smashed the headquarters of ETA, the underground Basque organization, in Bilbao and arrested 40 people. ETA stands for Euzkadi, or Basque Nation and Freedom.

Police sources said some of those arrested "were connected" with the kidnapping last December of West Germany's honorary consul in San Sebastian, Eugen Beihl. They declined to elaborate on the claim.

Mr. Beihl was released by the kidnapers on Christmas Day after they held him 24 days and said they would keep him as ransom for the lives of six of the 16 Basque extremists on trial by a military court at Burgos. Six were sentenced to death but Gen. Francisco Franco, chief of state, commuted the sentences to life imprisonment.

The sources said the police also uncovered arms and alleged plans by the Basque guerrillas for kidnappings including that of the principal U.S. consular officer in Bilbao, Joseph Smith.

There are wise New Yorkers who regard Boston as a most civilized point of departure for the continent.

The Ritz is for them.



الجزيرة

Full Administration Request

House Unit Votes \$290 Million To Continue Developing SST

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, March 15 (UPI)—The full \$290 million requested by the administration to continue development of a supersonic transport plane (SST) was approved today by the House Appropriations Committee, 26-15.

Speaker Carl Albert, D., Okla., said he expected this would be approved by the House on Thursday. The House consistently has supported development of the 1,800-mile-per-hour plane, but last year the majority was only 20-10, and new members could make it closer now.

This issue comes up again now because the Senate voted to kill the project at the end of the last Congress, and it was continued under a stopgap resolution which expires March 30.

Production Funding

The committee said it specifically included language to prohibit federal funding of SST production to answer critics who doubt the production of private financing will be possible.

"By including this section, the committee desires to make it unquestionably clear that the present federal commitment cannot be extended to include financing of commercial aircraft production," the committee report said.

It said testimony taken during recent hearings indicated "all the government's investment will be returned after 300 SSTs are sold. If 500 aircraft are sold, the government will earn about \$1 billion in royalty payments."

Rep. Sidney R. Yates, D., Ill., said in a minority report, however, it was "wishful thinking in the extreme" to believe that private industry ever will be able to invest \$2.5 to \$4 billion to produce the planes.

The committee's approval cleared the way for House debate during which opponents were expected to argue the SST endangers the environment and is a drain on finances needed for domestic problems. The government already has spent more than \$800 million helping develop two prototypes which are scheduled to fly in two years.

The SST appropriation was contained in an otherwise routine bill to keep the Transportation Department in business for the balance of the fiscal year which ends June 30. Major recommendations include money for 2,285 air traffic controllers and a \$600 million urban mass transportation program.

Brighter Future For Sea Turtles

MORGES, Switzerland, March 15 (AP)—Soup manufacturers and other commercial interests have reached a formal agreement with conservationists in an effort to preserve the rapidly dwindling sea-turtle population.

Representatives of companies marketing turtle soup, eggs and meat met for three days with marine-bird specialists of the Survival Service Commission of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources at this Lake Geneva resort.

The world's first turtle farm, Mecklenburg Ltd., of Grand Canine Island, West Indies, agreed to use for its hatching program only turtle eggs that otherwise would be subject to natural destruction. It is hoped that controlled commercial farming of turtles will reduce pressure on dwindling natural sources.

Nixon to Confer With Cabinet And Fete Irish Leader Today

By Carroll Kilpatrick

KEY BISCAYNE, Fla., March 15 (UPI)—President Nixon, returning tonight to the White House after a three-day Florida weekend, has scheduled tomorrow a cabinet meeting on domestic problems and two meetings with Ireland's Prime Minister, John M. Lynch.

The prime minister will be given a formal greeting by the President on the White House's South Lawn and will attend an evening party at the executive mansion, Wednesday is St. Patrick's Day, feast day of Ireland's patron saint.

The President spent much of today relaxing at the Grand Cay, Bahamas, estate of industrialist

Robert H. Apthamap, a close friend.

Shortly before his departure, Mr. Nixon also declared Florida a major disaster area, in order to provide \$2.5 million in emergency assistance to some 12,000 migrant farm workers.

Between 200 and 300 representatives of the workers paraded near the President's Key Biscayne home Saturday in an appeal for relief. They said they were out of work because the recent drought and freeze killed the south Florida vegetable crop they were prepared to harvest.

White House press secretary Ron Ziegler said that the President instructed the Office of Emergency Preparedness to consider on an emergency basis the request of the farm workers.

Series of Meetings

Representatives of OMB and the Agriculture Labor Department met on the problem over the weekend in Washington, Mr. Ziegler said, and today representatives from the Washington meeting conferred in Miami with representatives of Gov. Reubin Askew.

The President said in a statement that the Agriculture Department already was providing surplus food to the migrant workers. He noted that he recommended to Congress last year that agricultural workers be given unemployment compensation benefits, but the legislation did not pass.

"This is the first time that a major disaster has been declared because of a crop failure rather than because of a flood, hurricane or other natural disaster."

Alaska Pipeline Via Canada to Get U.S. Study

WASHINGTON, March 15 (UPI)—William D. Ruckelshaus, administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, has asked the Interior Department to hold up a right-of-way permit for a trans-Alaskan pipeline pending a thorough study of the environmental advantages of a route through Canada.

The request may reflect a top-level administration decision to hold up approval of the trans-Alaskan route sought by Alyaska, a consortium of seven oil companies.

It was regarded as a decision to explore at length, with the Canadian government, an alternative route that would go east from Prudhoe Bay on the Arctic North Slope along the shore of the Beaufort Sea to the delta of the Mackenzie river, up the Mackenzie valley, across Canada's prairie provinces, and thence to Chicago and to Toronto.

Canadian officials have already broached such an alternative in discussions in Washington.

Italy's Hospitals Shifted

ROME, March 15 (Reuters)—Some of Italy's state-run hospitals and health services was transferred today to the central government from the nation's semi-autonomous regional governments.

Nebraska Bomb Plot

LINCOLN, Neb., March 15 (AP)—Police said yesterday they had uncovered a plot to blow up the Nebraska state capital, the city police station and a factory. Nine young people were taken into custody, but no charges had been filed, officers said.



CALLEY CONFERENCE—Lt. William Calley (left) meeting with defense attorneys to prepare summation presentation for his court-martial at Fort Benning, Ga. The lawyers, from left: Richard Kay, George Latimer and Maj. Kenneth Raby.

As Calley Trial Arguments Begin

Victims' Guilt or Innocence Seen a Factor

By William Greider

FORT BENNING, Ga., March 15 (UPI)—Among Army lawyers, there is a sad and cynical expression, used privately, that doesn't appear anywhere in the Uniform Code of Military Justice, but which describes a legal phenomenon of the Vietnam war.

"MGR," they call it, the "Mere Gook Rule."

Somewhat, it says, life is less valuable to an Oriental. Or, put another way, the law that protects other human beings does not necessarily apply if the victim is Vietnamese and the killer is an American soldier.

"MGR" came into unofficial usage long before the court-martial of 1st Lt. William L. Calley Jr., 27. It was a shorthand explanation for a case of battlefield crime, investigated but not brought to trial, or a case which the Army did prosecute, but the Army jury acquitted.

Today, the jury will hear the final arguments in the Calley case. When the jury deliberates a verdict they will have to decide whether the "Mere Gook Rule" applies to My Lai and the scores of people who were killed there.

None of the lawyers, of course, talk that way in the Fort Benning courtroom, yet "MGR" is an unspoken issue woven through the record of Lt. Calley's four-month court-martial, a powerful element more than a precise legal argument.

In theory, the law does not recognize such distinctions. The victim's race or age or sex are not supposed to be relevant. Nor for that matter is his political loyalty, whether he was a non-ideological peasant or a Viet Cong sympathizer or even an enemy soldier. The only important question is whether he was behaving in a threatening or harmful manner when he was killed.

Thus, if Lt. Calley's men had herded unarmed North Vietnamese soldiers instead of women and children into that irrigation ditch—even soldiers captured in a fierce battle—it would still be a crime under military law to shoot them, if the victims were unarmed and unresisting.

Presumably, the military judge will make this point clear when he gives his legal instructions to the jury this week. If the distinction is forcefully made and the jury accepts it, then "MGR" will have no influence on the verdict.

Judging the Victims

Yet, looking back on four months of testimony, an enormous portion of Lt. Calley's trial was devoted to determining—not so much what he did or did not do—but determining the guilt or the innocence of the My Lai victims.

Even the presiding judge, Col. Reid W. Kennedy, has encouraged the conclusion, however, that the guilt of the victims is a crucial factor.

Ad Campaign for Razor Blades Called Too Dangerous by U.S.

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—A company under government attack for distributing razor blade samples in packages attached to newspapers said Sunday it will halt the practice.

The Federal Trade Commission had announced it would seek a court injunction ordering the American Safety Razor Division of Philip Morris Co. to stop inserting a new type of razor in Sunday newspaper advertising supplements.

The advertising campaign for the Personna-74 blade has already run for two Sundays in nearly a dozen cities. It was scheduled for distribution in 11 more cities March 21.

In a complaint issued Friday the FTC said there had been injuries to several children who opened the plastic-encased package before their parents could stop them.

The company said it thoroughly tested the container before the ad campaign began and "developed the safest packaging method ever used to distribute razor blade samples."

A letter from the company's general counsel, Thomas F. Ahrensfield, to FTC general counsel Joseph Martin said that though millions of the blades have already been distributed, "the time limitations imposed by your proposed action would prevent a full presentation of this matter to the commission, to the courts and to the public."

Distribution for March 21 was halted, the letter said, "because of our desire to still any fears, however unfounded they may be."

Death Asked For Calley

FORT BENNING, Ga., March 15 (Reuters)—The prosecutor at the court-martial of 1st Lt. William L. Calley today demanded the death sentence and methodically recounted evidence of the My Lai killings during the four-month trial.

Capt. Aubrey Daniel presented his final argument to the jury of six Army officers who will decide whether Lt. Calley is guilty of charges that he murdered 102 South Vietnamese civilians in My Lai village on March 16, 1968.

close cross-examined Lt. Calley's commander, Capt. Ernest L. Medina, on why the captain applied the term "innocent civilians" to the My Lai villagers.

"These people who lived in this village of My Lai, from all of the testimony we have heard, are somehow related to the VC or the NVA (North Vietnamese Army) by assistance, isn't that a fact?" the judge asked.

"Yes sir," said Capt. Medina. "How do you get the term 'innocent' when you refer to them?" the judge commented. "You mean non-combatants?"

"Yes sir," the captain said. "It would be, I believe, extremely hard to determine whether a person is an innocent civilian. I think the more appropriate terminology would be non-combatant, sir."

Against that background, Capt. Medina's testimony near the end of the trial was all the more remarkable particularly since he himself is charged with murder.

For all the witnesses on both sides, Capt. Medina was the one who stated most strongly that what happened at My Lai was wrong. Hours after the killing began, when he entered the village himself, he said, "I realized that instead of going in and doing combat with an armed enemy, the intelligence information was faulty, and we found nothing but women and children in the village of My Lai 4 and, seeing what had happened, I realized exactly the disgrace that was being brought upon the Army uniform that I am very proud to wear."

Sen. Ervin Not Too Happy With HEW Questionnaire

WASHINGTON, March 15 (UPI)—Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., D., N.C., charged today that the federal government was harassing Social Security recipients with questionnaires demanding to know whether they wear false teeth and are they "very happy, pretty happy or not too happy these days."

Sen. Ervin confronted Secretary Elliot L. Richardson of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare with the questionnaire at a hearing of the Senate's Constitutional Rights subcommittee. Sen. Ervin, who is chairman, charged that Social Security numbers are being misused as a "universal identifier."

Sen. Ervin said Social Security numbers are being used for voter registration, telephone company records, drivers' licenses, credit applications and insurance records despite the statement stamped on each individual's Social Security card that it is not to be used for identification.

He said an Indiana resident wrote that his veterinarian demanded a credit report with his Social Security number when he took his dog in to get its toenails clipped.

A Washington state man reported that his employer stamped his Social Security number on mail sent to his home. When he objected, the employer wrote: "Whether or not you and I like it, in this computer age we are rapidly becoming numbers instead of individuals."

Sen. Ervin said he would introduce legislation to prohibit the use of Social Security numbers for anything other than identification purposes. He said he would also introduce legislation to require the Social Security Administration to provide a full explanation of the uses of Social Security numbers to each recipient.

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\$190,000 U.S. Project

Auto Powered by Flywheel Is Proposed

DETROIT, March 15 (AP-DJ).—United States scientists are making studies that they believe will lead to development of a pollution-free automobile powered by flywheel energy storage.

While their theories have been rejected by the auto industry, they have won a \$190,000 government contract to help their experiments.

David W. Rabenhorst, supervisor of special projects for Johns Hopkins University's applied physics laboratory near Baltimore, says, "Every day this concept looks better and better, which usually doesn't happen in this kind of research. We have proved the principle already and are anxious to get on with the hardware engineering."

"The vehicle would contain a large free-spinning disc, or flywheel, to store energy. When not in use, as during the night, the car would be connected to an electrical outlet and a small electric motor would gradually spin the heavy flywheel up to very high speeds. To drive the car, the owner would unplug the electric motor and throw a switch that would allow the spinning motion of the flywheel to be gradually converted back into electricity that would drive the car's wheels. The flywheel would slow down after up to 110 miles of driving and would stop generating enough electricity to run the car. It would then have to be spun back up again during a 20-minute rewind."

Unbeatable System

It is so simple that, as far as Mr. Rabenhorst and his Johns Hopkins associates are concerned, the system is virtually unbeatable. "The car would not carry any kind of fuel, so there would be no exhaust and thus no pollution. It would be inexpensive to run, Mr. Rabenhorst says, costing about one-tenth of a cent a mile, compared with about two cents a mile in gasoline costs for conventional cars. It would be reliable, he claims, since the power system would have relatively few moving parts and would need no transmission, clutch, drive shaft, starting system, fuel system or ignition system.

"The elimination of all these parts, in turn, would save weight, which means a small two or three-passenger car could be built that would still have enough acceleration to compete with a large-engined Detroit auto. Top speed would be about 70 miles an hour, enough for freeway cruising."

In fact, there seems to be only one overriding problem: the automobile makers think the whole idea is foolish. Only one Detroit engineer, from Ford Motor Co., has ever visited Mr. Rabenhorst's laboratory.

Already Been Done

Mr. Rabenhorst challenges that view. "It has already been done," he says. In the 1930s, he says, a Swiss company built a flywheel-driven locomotive and a fleet of 35-seat urban buses powered by flywheels. Though less sophisticated than Mr. Rabenhorst's proposed cars, the buses ran regular routes in some Swiss and African cities daily for more than a decade, he says, clearly proving the principle of flywheel power.

The big problem with these buses was inefficiency. They required a 30-second "rewind" at bus stops every half-mile or so.

U.S. auto producers say the fly-

Strike at Can Firms Is Settled in U.S.

NEW YORK, March 15 (AP-DJ).—The United Steel Workers union ended a month-long strike against three major can manufacturers last night.

The agreement accepted by American Can, Continental Can and Crown Cork & Seal Co. is nearly identical to the agreement made with National Can last month. Including fringe benefits and a provision for cost-of-living increases, workers should receive increases averaging \$1.10 an hour over three years.

Scientists Report Strongest Evidence So Far

Mother's Milk May Carry Breast Cancer

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, March 15 (UPI).—Scientists have discovered the strongest evidence so far that human breast cancer is caused by a virus—transmitted in breast milk from mother to child.

Scrutinizing the milk of 56 women with a strong family history of breast cancer, scientists in Camden, N.J., Detroit, and India have found a high incidence of a virus physically almost identical to viruses known to cause breast cancer in mice.

"The implications of this extraordinary observation must be obvious to everyone," the British journal Nature commented. "These particles may well prove to be the causative agents of human breast cancer."

In addition, said the leader of the group—Dr. Dan H. Moore of the Institute for Medical Research at Camden—the new work raises the possibility that women may someday be vaccinated against breast cancer by inoculations of easily obtained mouse virus serum.

Speculation

Other scientists, however, termed this idea "very premature speculation." Some biologists question whether anti-cancer vaccination will ever be possible. Dr. Moore himself is an inter-

view called the work "just a little step forward that needs much more investigation." But he and his co-workers, in their report in Nature, said in what constitutes strong language for scientists: "We conclude that the similarities between a mouse mammary (cancer) of the breast in mice and women are too extensive to be coincidental and that human breast cancer may also be a virus disease."

"Moreover, recent studies suggest that human virus may be similar to if not morphologically identical with the mouse virus. Sera (blood extracts) from breast cancer patients have a neutralizing effect on the mouse virus, whereas control sera (blood extracts from women without cancer) do not."

It is this affinity between human and mouse disease, plus further research by Drs. Jesse Charney and Moore, that suggests to them at least the possibility of future vaccination.

"And if this is really a virus disease," Dr. Moore added, "it opens up many things that might be done. There are chemicals which interfere with virus production."

There is also the possibility that women in some families might be advised not to breast-feed, or that mothers' milk might be screened for virus. But it is much too early, said Dr. Moore, to make any such recommendations.

In Mice

In mice, it is known, the presence of virus alone does not cause breast cancer. It takes the virus plus genetic susceptibility plus hormonal influence. The disease is not contagious in any ordinary sense.

The virus in mice is transmitted to some extent in male and female sex cells (sperm and ova). But the main transmission is in milk," Dr. Moore reported.

The group who reported in Nature—going well beyond preliminary results first reported in late 1968—included Drs. Moore, Charney, Bernhard Kramarsky, Etienne Lasfargues and Nurul Sarkar of the Camden Research Center; Michael Brennan and John Burrows of the Michigan Cancer Foundation, Detroit; and Sanyasi Sirat, J.C. Pezmaster and A.B. Vaidya of the Tata Memorial Center, Bombay.

Hence, some believe, the outcome of the invasion by the time this rainy season in early May puts an end to the fighting, plus that of Hanoi, of the seriousness of the current allied operation in southern Laos and its estimate of the talk here and in Saigon of a possible invasion of North Vietnam. A major allied victory in Laos would be a boon to Mr. Nixon and a highly serious matter for Peking and Hanoi.

What is considered of critical importance to Peking is its reading, plus that of Hanoi, of the seriousness of the current allied operation in southern Laos and its estimate of the talk here and in Saigon of a possible invasion of North Vietnam. A major allied victory in Laos would be a boon to Mr. Nixon and a highly serious matter for Peking and Hanoi.

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The Subcontinental Fault

Just as India is glimpsing the hope of new unity in the wake of Mrs. Indira Gandhi's sweep in the elections, the long-threatened split between West and East Pakistan has become, in effect a fait accompli. It took an act of faith to regard India, with its many races, languages and cultures, as a state when the British departed. It required rather more faith to encompass the two parts of Pakistan, separated by a thousand miles of Indian territory, under a single flag. For while Islam bridged the gap, in theory, it was a very wide gap, not only geographically but in history and economics as well.

The Indian subcontinent suffers from many of the ills of colonialism: Africa, that is to say, the British conquerors created a unity of law, police and, to a degree, language, upon a collection of diverse peoples. The subcontinent did have the advantage of comprising a geographical entity, and the British did encourage the growth of a local administrative corps, a middle class and an intelligentsia—all of which, plus a long, if checkered, history and great vitality of cultural and religious establishments, contributed both to the fight for independence and the maintenance of government after independence had been won.

But the divisions of the Indian peninsula remained, like geological faults, beneath the unity formed by the independence movement. First to emerge was Moslem separatism, vivid reminder of conquests antedating the arrival of the Europeans, and of frictions that persisted under the British Raj. The result was the creation of Pakistan, attended by bloody riots and followed by a

succession of minor wars with India. But, as the Middle East has shown that Islam cannot weld disparate peoples into a political whole, so the differences between East and West Pakistan also began to emerge.

It is not precisely clear just what Sheikh Mujibur Rahman intends should result from his assumption of the administration of East Pakistan, or his demands for autonomy. Presumably, it is something less than complete separation from West Pakistan, just as most Quebecois separatists do not want the complete disruption of the Canadian federation. But, like Quebec, East Pakistan believes it has been shortchanged by the national government, and thinks that a large degree of self-government would cure its economic ills. In neither Quebec nor East Pakistan does there seem any good reason to believe this is necessarily so. But particularism, local nationalism, is all the rage these days, and East Pakistan has many troubles which the central government has been unable to cure.

It might be remembered that even in so small and compact a nation as Cuba, resentment in the provinces against what they believed to be Havana's lack of consideration, was a powerful force behind Fidel Castro's revolt. The cure may have proved worse than the disease, but Cuban history was changed, sharply. East Pakistan is a lot less accessible from the seat of central power than the Sierra Maestra is from Havana, and the compulsions to use statesmanship rather than force are greater for President Yahya Khan than for Batista. For the peace of the subcontinent, it is to be hoped that statesmanship will prevail.

Folly on Textiles

President Nixon has angrily rejected the Japanese plan for restricting textile exports to this country—a plan submitted in response to an initiative by Chairman Wilbur D. Mills of the House Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Mills, a man not easily pleased, had welcomed the Japanese plan as one that might eliminate any strong congressional push this year for compulsory import quota legislation. Such an outcome would have removed the danger of an international wave of protectionism and opened the way for a return to the more liberal trade principles that Mr. Nixon enunciated in his State of the World message.

Now, however, the President says that he will "strongly" support the compulsory textile quota provisions of the trade bill fathered by Mr. Mills before the Japanese put forward their plan for self-limitation.

But Mr. Nixon can have no real expectation that Congress will put through a bill limited to textiles when Mr. Mills himself warns that it is simply not possible to limit

statutory quotas to a single industry. It is even more difficult to understand why the President would want to incur the opposition of Chairman Mills, who is important to the administration not only on trade legislation but also on taxes, welfare reform, revenue sharing and other issues critical to his entire legislative program.

It is the essence of rashness to jeopardize vital national and international interests for the sake of an ill-considered campaign promise to one industry, a promise that runs counter to the President's own stated commitment to free trade. The Japanese intend to go ahead anyway with their plan, which they say would avoid "undue distortions" that would hurt particular sectors of the American textile industry. Mr. Mills says he will oppose compulsory quotas until the Japanese plan is given a fair trial. The administration could spare itself a lot of needless trouble if it adopted the same reasonable attitude.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Double Standards?

Mr. Abba Eban, the Israeli foreign minister, believes that both the Americans and the Russians are being sanctimonious. The Russians, he says, changed frontiers in Finland and Poland and the Americans still hold Okinawa and Guam. He is right. He might have gone further: What right have the invaders of Czechoslovakia and the perpetrators of the Brezhnev doctrine of limited sovereignty to accuse any other country of aggression? The Israelis are far from perfect, but why should they lick the boots of hypocrites?

—From the Yorkshire Post (Leeds).

Pakistan on the Brink

One way out as a temporary measure would be to grant to Sheikh Mujibur Rahman the formal authority which he now de facto exercises. Volunteers from his own Awami League are now working everywhere in cooperation with the police. But to make such a concession might seem in the eyes of the central government to sell the pass before even the Constitutional Assembly has met.

At any rate both sides have been somewhere near the brink, and both are consequently disposed to draw back. The central government has seen what a following of adamant Bengali nationalists Sheikh Mujibur Rahman can command, and the sheikh himself must be well aware how rough conditions have become for him and how disastrous an ill-prepared assertion of independence could be.

—From the Times (London).

Facing Reality

In the interview with Cyrus Sulzberger, President Nixon recently pictured himself as a "pragmatic Quaker," a "practical pacifist" who has lost his youthful illusions about attaining peace purely through goodwill but not his faith that peace can be achieved and secured through politics—that is, not just by being for it but by doing something about it. Although as a politician he must think of his public image in making such statements, this self-portrait has credibility. Peace is a function of policy rather than mere wishes and words. Its most solid guarantee remains credible deterrence. And deterrence requires adequate power. To recall this does not mean turning away from a policy of peace; rather it means taking seriously a reality in which weakness provides no basis for security and agreement. One can protest against this reality, but one cannot do away with it.

—From Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

France and NATO

Like many great decisions, France's withdrawal from NATO has now become part of the landscape and appears irreversible. One is, however, entitled to wonder if someone other than De Gaulle would have made such an agonizing decision. As [Socialist leader] Guy Mollet told the Prime Minister [Pompidou] in 1966: "De Gaulle trusts us [the opposition] enough to know that we would not make that decision, and he does not trust you enough to think that you would dare make it if he was not here."

—From Le Monde (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 16, 1896

VIENNA—Several thousand workmen returning today from the celebration in the Central Cemetery of the anniversary of the victims of the revolution in March, 1848, attempted to march past the Reichsrath house on the Ring. Fearing disturbances, particularly after the recent elections, the authorities had strongly guarded the approaches with mounted police, who drove back the demonstrators on all sides. Serious hand-to-hand fighting ensued and many workmen were arrested.

Fifty Years Ago

March 16, 1921

HELSINGFORS—Intelligence received from Moscow is to the effect that the revolutionary movement continues unabated. The actions which have been fought in Petrograd the last few days have been excessively violent. Russian newspapers report that on March 11, about four o'clock in the morning, an infantry attack against Gostomel was repulsed. It was also reported from Riga that sailors of the Soviet fleet in the Caspian Sea have mutinied and thrown overboard all the Bolshevik officers. The entire fleet is in the hands of the anti-Communists.



Silenced Majority

A Letter to Senator Jackson

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON.—Your emerging interest in the 1972 Democratic nomination—the proto-candidate as they call it—should be welcomed by all those critical of the proposal for an American supersonic transport. No irony is intended.

As a senator from Washington, you naturally have to give special attention to the state's problems, not least declining employment at Boeing. But anyone who thinks about being President of the United States has to think in continental terms. He has to look into the premises of policy. You will.

The SST happens to raise, in legislative form, some important philosophical questions. They go much deeper than the alarms of the ecologists or, on the other hand, the silly advertisements claiming that we ought to support an SST if we "believe that American dollars can compete with Soviet rubles." They concern the role of technology in our future.

"Technology, remember," C. P. Snow said last month, "is a queer thing; it brings you great gifts with one hand, and it stabs you in the back with the other."

Feeling of Betrayal

We all know that now. One of the phenomena of the age is the feeling that technology has betrayed us, that it has dehumanized life and left us at the mercy of things beyond our control.

A friend of mine gave me a homely example. Like most Americans, he said, he used to react to any story of an invention with wonder and enthusiasm. Now, when someone on television starts to describe some gear or gadget or scientific discovery, he finds himself worrying and switches channels. That's the technological backlash.

The challenge to science now, and to industry and politics, is to apply technology to the problems of our urban societies and to use its gifts for humane purposes. There is scarcely a greater need in social or economic terms. Consider life in American cities today. What would the average sensible man ask of technology? Surely he would ask a way out of traffic jams, and the noise and fumes and pollution of the air and water around him. He would want a steady supply of electricity, with no fear of sudden cuts. He would wish for new ways to build urban homes, more cheaply and with less sterile results.

Where do you think our average citizen would put flying faster on his list of technological necessities? He would be unlikely to mention it.

The answer is hardly any different if the question is confined to aviation. The practical things society asks of technology have almost nothing to do with an SST.

What does the public want from commercial aircraft today? It wants quiet, cheaper, more reliable planes. The last two are probably unarguable. As for the noise issue, just ask the aviation authorities of the world how the public feels about it. One British government had to change its mind about the location of a new London airport because of public protest, and a second is having a terrible time with the problem. New York has not been able to find a site. Tokyo

is wrestling with protesters right now. The practical requirements, therefore, are quieter planes and planes that do not require large airports. Technology should, if logical, focus on the development of quieter engines and short-takeoff aircraft.

An Age of Risk

Finally, there is the question of technology and employment. We can begin to see that we are into an age of risk for our big industries—not only aerospace but automobiles and others. We have to search our ingenuity for new kinds of employment useful in the post-industrial society.

In that search the SST is a detour, and a dangerous one. For the serious threat of large-scale unemployment cannot be met by building playthings for the rich, and the public will know that. The danger is that pouring millions into such a project, escalating millions, will increase public

cynicism about technology and its industrial complex.

"The cost will escalate, too; I do not think you would question that. The British-French Concorde started at \$400 million and is now approaching \$2 billion in development cost, and even the British airline doubts that it can be flown economically. Leonard Beaton, a respected British defense analyst whose work you doubtless know, wrote recently that the British and French have thrown that money 'into machinery that will lower their standard of living.'"

But the argument is not just that the large amounts of public money needed for an American SST could be better spent on something else. It is that technology has immense tasks ahead of it simply to make our society work, that only by application to those tasks can it regain public confidence in its potential to bring us gifts without betrayal. Yours faithfully.

Bushwhacked at Trade Gap

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON.—"Politics ain't beanbag," Mr. Dooley said, and that is exactly the way Rep. Wilbur D. Mills sees it. In fact, at the moment, Arkansas' gift to the Ways and Means Committee is playing the game so hard and so astutely that he has Mr. Nixon floundering and foreign diplomats watching open-mouthed. The latter cannot quite grasp how, in the peculiar American system, one small-state congressman (who by the accident of seniority heads an important committee) can have (A) worked out an agreement with a foreign power, (B) thus concluded a negotiation that the Nixon administration botched last year, and (C) virtually killed the prospect of another import quota bill like the one that passed the House last year.

The diplomats might well wonder. As interpreted by knowledgeable persons, few episodes have more clearly demonstrated the extent to which the American system is a government of men, as well as of laws and procedures, or the extent to which hard, partisan politics play a part in dealing with some of the most important issues of American life—for instance, welfare reform.

When Congress failed last year to pass the administration's Family Assistance Plan, which would institute a minimum income approach to welfare, the White House publicly pledged to push through the FAP this year by trying to a 10 percent increase in Social Security benefits that everyone favored.

Nixon's Gambit

But Nixon then disclosed his sweeping new revenue-sharing proposals. Mills has long been a passionate opponent of revenue sharing, and he set out to defeat the Nixon plan. The strategy Mills settled upon was to substitute some form of federal assumption of welfare costs.

This would improve the position of the states by relieving them of burdensome costs, rather than by handing them more federal money. Under this proposal, it might also be possible to use some of the funds proposed for revenue sharing to increase welfare benefits—and thus

a Democratic party position could be developed to counter the President's "new American revolution."

But this overall campaign to substitute a welfare takeover for revenue sharing dictated that Mills block Nixon's plan to play back the unpopular FAP on the popular Social Security increases. The problem was that the committee chairman and other Democratic leaders feared that congressional protectionists would try to attach textile and other import quotas to the attractive Social Security bill, if it stood alone.

Mills, who sponsored quota legislation and pushed it through the House last year, only to see it die in the Senate, apparently has turned against quotas. Friends say that, in the first place, he never did have his heart in restrictive trade legislation, but was responding to pressures he thought irresistible. But the chairman, who told friends last June that there would not be "five votes" against the quota bill, is said to have been surprised and impressed at the free-trade opposition it aroused.

What About Shoes?

The experience of 1970 also taught Mills, as he said last week, that there was no way to provide the textile import quotas Nixon wants and still "prevent other protectionist developments from accompanying that relief"—for instance, the quotas on shoe imports that were tacked on last year.

These considerations apparently led the chairman to the extraordinary personal intervention that produced voluntary agreement by the Japanese textile industry, subsequently endorsed by the Japanese government, to restrict exports to the United States. The chairman apparently did not deal directly with Japanese officials, but with industry representatives, and sources close to him say that he "touched base" even for these private dealings with such White House officials as Henry Kissinger and John Ehrlichman.

At least partially as a fruit of the Japanese arrangement, the Social Security benefit increases passed the Senate last week in

Piero Sanavio From Rome:

'Corporal punishment was the rule. . . One priest used to force them to kneel in front of him and then would squeeze their heads between his knees till they fainted.'

ROME.—The latest scandal here concerns state institutions for homeless children, and the state organization that is responsible for supervising these institutions, ONMI (Onlus Nazionale per l'Infanzia, Onlus Nazionale per l'Infanzia, Onlus Nazionale per l'Infanzia).

A young and till recently obscure magistrate, Luciano Infelisi, has started an inquiry here that will soon spread to the rest of Italy. With the help of some 1,500 policemen, a general and a squadron of Carabinieri, and the sympathetic backing of a group of journalists, Mr. Infelisi has in one week, like an improbable Harun al-Rashid, made surprise visits to about 300 nurseries and children institutions in and around Rome.

The inquiry is part of an operation aimed at discrediting and possibly doing away with long-ago discredited ONMI, a traditional stronghold of the Christian Democratic party, and therefore a center of political power. ONMI's main work has always consisted in public relations activities, instead of social work with homeless children and their families.

At present, ONMI's national boss is 60-year-old Angelo Cottelli, an embittered Christian Democratic MP.

A Turin organization, the Union for the Rights of Minors, has in recent months repeatedly charged ONMI with not carrying out its periodic controls on the institutions and nurseries it supervises. According to the union, there are thus in Italy many institutions for homeless children that operate with ONMI's money but without its authorization. Institutions for homeless children are on the other hand charged by the union with deliberately failing to submit to the competent authorities the lists of their inmates, as they should do by law every three months. As a matter of fact, many institutions refuse to comply with the law because they are afraid that their children may be adopted.

For a single homeless child, an institution receives from ONMI a subsidy that varies from \$55 to \$350 a month.

So, every child that is adopted represents, for the institution, a substantial loss of income.

Mr. Infelisi's inquiry was started in the wake of the charges brought against ONMI by the union. His findings, though limited to the city of Rome, have shocked the nation. In the main, they concern institutions directed by Roman Catholic priests.

Director Angelo Cottelli defends ONMI from the charges brought against it by pointing out that "We did not do, all the periodical controls we were expected to because we did not have the necessary funds," she said. "We don't even have enough qualified personnel for that." Our budget is roughly 20 billion lire a year, 16 billions go to our nurseries, 5 are sent to the provinces as a contribution toward the housing of illegitimate children, 5 more millions are used for our clinics; what's left goes to homeless children and the institutions that look after them. Without money one can not make miracles.

She goes on: "This man who started the inquiry . . . Well, he hasn't discovered anything new, we all know what was going on. Our role, however, is not to play the cops. When an institution is bad, we don't send police there, we just stop sending the money. The institution dies by itself." She also tends to minimize the results of Mr. Infelisi's inquiry. At the same time, she says, "We are spreading like wildfire rumors that are argued with starving Parisians that if they had no bread to eat they should try crumpets, or something like that."

"They say that they found sadistic priests in some of those institutions. Well, there are sadistic men all over the world. They also talk about homosexual children but when certain things happen among young boys I call them by a different name. And I wouldn't call that homosexuality but only curiosity. Dormitories aren't heated, they say? All right, how many Italian families have central heating? I should think that in England the colleges attended by the children of British and international aristocracy don't have any heating either. As far as I know, nobody complains because of the cold there. You want me to tell you the truth? Well, the truth is that, as bad as those institutions may be, children are treated there much better than they would be in many families I know."

According to Mr. Cottelli, the issue at stake is not bad conditions in institutions for homeless children, but Italy's obsolete adoption laws. As a matter of fact it is, in Italy, to adopt a Vietnamese child than an Italian one. According to ONMI's boss, these difficulties are the main reason children's institutions are overcrowded. "Anybody can put a homeless child into an institution," she says, "the police, the city council, the province. . . That's what they usually do, as institutions are considered the best substitute for a family. . . We always opposed this policy. . . We always tried to encourage unmarried mothers to keep their children, for instance. It's a law for the child, and always for ONMI. The subsidy for an unmarried mother with one child is much lower than the one that, for that same child, we would give to an institution."

In that light, the President's refusal to accept the voluntary agreement and his renewed demand for quota legislation are not as quibbling as they seem. Rather, they appear to be a new version, for the hard fight ahead in 1972, of the pledge to relieve the textile industry that was so valuable in the South in 1968.

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French Vote Polarized by Gaullists, Left

Right, Center Lose in Local Elections

By Harvey Hudson

PARIS, March 15 (AP)—After an inconclusive first round that gave almost everyone some basis for a victory claim, France faces a second round of municipal elections next Sunday to sort out still undecided races.

The only clear indication that came out of yesterday's first round of voting was that the poles of the Gaullist majority and the left, with small center and rightist opposition parties suffering from the split.

In Paris, the three main parties supporting the government increased their percentage of the vote in 11 of the 14 districts, while the left "alliance" dropped back in other parts of the country, joint lists of Communists, Socialists and other leftists were effective in maintaining or strengthening positions.

Lack of interest in many places and light rain through most of the day cut down voter participation. Only 66 percent of the registered voters went to the polls, compared to 73 percent in the last municipal elections in 1965.

In Paris, the turnout was 52 percent, compared to 66 percent in 1965.

Gaullist Claim
Interior Minister Raymond Marcellin told reporters today that candidates favorable to the government took 53 percent of the seats that were won outright yesterday.

Mr. Marcellin said he believed half of the mayors, who will be elected by the municipal councilors named in the two rounds of voting, will be favorable to the government.

He said candidate lists presented by the Gaullist majority received 1,633,726 votes, or 40.3 percent of the vote.

The Communist party, he said, carried a few more seats than they had in 1965, the non-Communist left maintained its position, and the centerists and moderate candidates in opposition had "serious losses."

The Gaullist UDR party, the Independent Republicans led by Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, and the Modern Democratic Progress party led by Culture Minister Jacques Duhamel are the three groups counted in the government majority.

In addition to the Communists and Socialists, the Convention of Republican Institutions—a small group led by former presidential candidate François Mitterrand—joined in the leftist alliances.

City by City
In Paris, all of the 90 seats on the Municipal Council will have to be decided next week. But a number of the country's 38,000 towns and villages gave a clear majority to one list yesterday and will dispense with a second round.

In Bordeaux, Prime Minister Jacques Chirac-Dumas and his allies got 52 percent of the vote. In Lyon, Louis Fauriol, who claims no political allegiance, saw his team elected in each district, with an overall majority of 68 percent.

In Marseilles, Communists elected seven councilors in one district, but outgoing Socialist Mayor Gaston Defferre is expected to harvest the rest of the 56 seats next Sunday. A Gaullist challenge fell far short of its mark.

The Title, the incumbent Socialist Mayor Adrien Laurin, was being pressed by François Xavier Ortol, Gaullist Minister for Industrial Development and Scientific Research. Mr. Laurin had a lead of only about 700 votes out of a total of 66,000 over Mr. Ortol. The Communist party, running in third place, could arbitrate the outcome.

Only one of the 36 government ministers running for a local job was defeated. Among the others, the Gaullist got a first-round victory. The loser was Robert André Vivien, Secretary of State for Equipment and Housing, who lost to a Communist in Fontenay-sous-Bois.

Young's Body in N.Y.
NEW YORK, March 15 (AP)—The body of civil rights leader Martin Luther King Jr., who died in Memphis on Thursday, was flown back to America yesterday afternoon.

His widow and 150 friends and dignitaries, including Mayor John Lindsay, watched in solemn homage as the body was taken from a special Air Force jet.

Arriving here on the plane, sent to Africa by President Nixon, was Mrs. Coretta Scott King, sister of Mr. King; Mrs. Robert Boles, his daughter; and her husband and infant daughter. New York's Manhattan Borough President Percy Sutton, and former Attorney General Ramsey Clark, who was with Mr. King when he died.

DATE NOTICE
CAPTAIN DONALD CAMPBELL MAIL-COM, pilot of a C-130 Air Force plane, was killed in a crash landing in the Gulf of Mexico on March 14. He was on a mission to deliver supplies to the island of Cuba.



RING AROUND THE DANCERS—Flacard-carrying pickets—one of whom wears symbolic chains—picketing Chicago's Civic Opera House to protest against the Omsk Siberian Troupe. A bomb threat was phoned in, but the theater—only half full—was not evacuated. A stink bomb was set off during a weekend performance.

Berlin Vote Viewed in U.S. As Portending No Change

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—United States officials expressed the view today that the West Berlin elections will have little if any impact on the general situation in Germany.

West German Chancellor Willy Brandt's Social Democrats retained their majority, the officials noted, and together with the Free Democrats will hold a comfortable margin in the West Berlin parliament.

What the ruling Social Democrats lost in strength compared to the last election was gained by the opposition Christian Democrats. This indicated to Washington experts on Germany that at least some West Berliners who voted for Mr. Brandt's party in the last election now are concerned about the chancellor's eastern policy.

Such concern, it was suggested here, is understandable in a divided city like Berlin, which could be most directly affected by any concession the ruling Social Democrats might make to the Communists, supposedly in the interest of more normal relations between West Germany and the Soviet Union.

The negligible gain by the West Berlin Communists was a source of satisfaction here. There had been some concern among Washington officials that the Communists might poll the 5 percent of the total vote required to win a seat in the West Berlin legislative body.

Washington officials praised what they called the political maturity of the West Berliners, who apparently ignored the frantic electioneering efforts of the Communists and especially of their leader, Gerhard Danelius.

The timing of the East German offer to negotiate Easter peace for West Berliners to visit the Communist sector of the divided city was considered here a clumsy attempt to swing votes to the Communist party.

An American official commented that this effort was decisively brushed aside at the polls.

Election Results
BERLIN, March 15 (AP)—Preliminary figures showed these results:

The Social Democratic party

Italian May Top Expanded EEC Mission in U.S.

BRUSSELS, March 15 (WP)—A senior Italian diplomat, Aldo Maria Masio, has been officially proposed to head an expanded Common Market diplomatic mission in Washington.

Members of the six-nation organization are believed likely to endorse his candidature, originally put forward by the market's Executive Commission, at a luncheon meeting here tomorrow.

Proposals for a weightier European Economic Community diplomatic presence in the U.S. capital have been blocked consistently by French reluctance to accept a new post which could overlap, and possibly conflict with, national diplomacy.

However, recurring trade disputes between the United States and the Common Market appear to have persuaded the French government to drop its earlier objections, although it remains insistent that the new diplomatic job should not bear the rank of ambassador.

If he gets the post, Mr. Masio, at present Italian Ambassador to Belgium, will carry the title of "chief of the delegation" of the EEC to the United States, according to informed sources.

The Common Market now has only a liaison bureau and information office in Washington.

of Chancellor Brandt, with Mr. Brandt's protégé Klaus Schuets as incumbent mayor, barely renewed its absolute majority in the city's parliament. The figures: 50.4 percent of the vote, 73 of 138 seats.

The Christian Democrats jumped from 47 to 54 seats and called their gain, mostly at Social Democratic expense, a clear defeat for Mr. Brandt's Ostpolitik, much of it focused on Berlin.

The Liberal Free Democratic party added two seats to its previous nine and said it will push a hard bargain if the Social Democrats want to continue their minicoalition, as in Bonn.

W. W. Blancke, Ex-U.S. Envoy In Hanoi, Dies

WASHINGTON, March 15 (UPI)—W. Wendell Blancke, 62, a career diplomat who once served as chief U.S. consular officer in Hanoi and as the first American ambassador to the Congo (Brazzaville), died yesterday.

Mr. Blancke was a native of Philadelphia, a graduate of Harvard College and an advertising executive before joining the State Department in 1942.

After tours in Buenos Aires, Berlin and Havana, he became the chief officer at the American Consulate in Hanoi in 1960. Two years later, he returned to Washington to head the department's Burma desk, and then served in Vietnamese, Laos, and in Frankfurt.

In 1959, he was named the first U.S. ambassador to the French Congo. He retired from the Foreign Service in 1968, after serving as consul-general in Monterey.

He was the author of "The Foreign Service of the United States," a biography of Mexican President Benito Juárez, soon to be published.

Jackie Brown
MANCHESTER, England, March 15 (Reuters)—Jackie Brown, 61, world fireworks boxing champion from 1952 to 1955, died last night. Known as "The Manchester Express" for the speed of his punches, Brown beat Tunisian Victor Perez for the world title in 1952. In 1953, he also held the European and British flyweight titles, but lost them all to Scotsman Benny Lynch two years later.

Nicolas Kroese
AMSTERDAM, March 15 (AP)—Nicolas Kroese, 65, the owner of a chain of small 17th-century style restaurants, died yesterday. Mr. Kroese's restaurants were a special attraction for tourists and his establishment "The Five Pliers" was a favored spot for visiting celebrities.

Lt. Gen. Frederick Brown
WASHINGTON, March 15 (WP)—Retired Army Lt. Gen. Frederick Joseph Brown 2d, who helped organize the United States' first armored division and later rose to Army chief of staff for Europe, died Saturday.

Gen. Brown was on active Army duty for 40 years, ten of them overseas. He served as an instructor, a legislator, a field commander, and a planner during his career.

After four years as an instructor at the National War College, Gen. Brown was assigned in 1950 to Army headquarters in Europe, where he specialized in drafting plans for the movements of the first NATO troops. He became a general in 1952.

Kremlin Seen Behind Libya In Tough Line on Oil Prices

By Osgood Caruthers

VIENNA, March 15.—The Soviet Union is believed to have offered powerful incentives and encouragement to Libya to push her demands for higher oil revenues from Western companies.

Soviet offers of large-scale arms deliveries and long-range industrial development assistance in return for the bulk of Libya's oil production are now thought to be behind the tough stand of the Libyan leader, Col. Moammar Kadhafi.

This is the considered belief of experts here in Vienna who have been close to the deadlocked negotiations between the Western oil companies and Libya. The growing belief among these experts is that Col. Kadhafi feels that he has nothing to lose, no matter which way the negotiations go.

If the Western oil companies bow to his demands for double the rise in price of crude they are now paying under new deals made with the Persian Gulf producers, the gain is obvious. If they reject his terms, he is assured of a market in the Soviet bloc countries. The profits will be in military hardware, with which the regime hopes to make Libya a major African and Middle East power, and in development and industrialization projects.

The diversion of Libyan oil to the Soviet bloc would cause serious industrial and commercial difficulties for Western Europe, which now uses about a third of that country's annual production of 150 million barrels. But this does not appear to be the primary aim of the Kremlin's policy. The immediate aim is to take the pressures off the Soviet Union's own production without having to spend hard currency.

Support Sought
Despite Soviet claims of impressive increases in oil production, from 98 million tons in 1957 to 353 million tons in 1970, there are clear signs that this is not enough to supply its rapidly growing home needs and those of its nonproducing allies in Eastern Europe. The Soviet Union already has given the green light to Czechoslovakia, East Germany and Poland to negotiate deals with Iran and Iraq for the purchase of crude oil to supplement the supplies they now get from the Russians and the Romanians. But such purchases cost hard currency.

The foundations of the Soviet pledges to provide good markets for Libyan oil were laid less than a year ago when that regime's minister of petroleum production, Ezzidine el-Mabrouk, returned from visits to Moscow and East Berlin with unspecified "trade agreements."

Mr. el-Mabrouk is now carrying out the other side of his regime's policy by seeking the support of Algeria, Saudi Arabia and Iraq in presenting a solid front against the more or less united Western companies. The oil ministers of those three countries were in Tripoli today to confer.

The mood of the Western companies, backed by their governments, appears for the moment to be equally tough. A breakdown of the negotiations would mean a halt in the flow of Libyan oil to Western Europe. The prices of petroleum products already have risen sharply after the demands of the Persian Gulf producer nations for higher prices during the next five years.

The experts are considering the possibility also that if the Soviet Union obtains Libya's oil output, the Russians would have a good surplus which they could then resell to Western Europe for hard currency at prices considerably lower than Libya is now demanding from the West.

Israeli Acts Over Rights Condemned

GENEVA, March 15 (Reuters).—The United Nations Human Rights Commission today condemned Israel for its policies in territories occupied as a result of the six-day war of June, 1967. The condemnation of Israel was carried in a resolution approved by 14 votes to 2, with 14 abstentions. The two opposing votes were cast by the United States and Guatemala.

The resolution strongly deplored Israel's policies, which it said were aimed at placing the population in a general state of repression, fear and deprivation.

Among the alleged policies condemned by the resolution were denial of the right of refugees to return to their homes, collective punishments, deportations and expulsions, arbitrary arrests, ill-treatment and torture of prisoners, destruction of villages and houses and confiscation of property.

Evacuation and Transfer
The resolution also condemned what it described as the evacuation and transfer of sections of the population of the occupied territories, and the transfer into the area of some of Israel's civilian population.

It deplored "the requisitioning of hospitals and their transformation into police stations," and called on Israel to enable all refugees and displaced people to return to their homes.

The Israeli delegate to the commission said his country did not consider the passing of any such resolution by the commission to be morally valid or binding.

He said the Israeli military administration of the territories was "one of the most liberal and humane in modern times."

Russia Names A New Envoy To Romania

MOSCOW, March 15 (Reuters).—The Kremlin today named a 46-year-old Ukrainian Communist party official as its envoy in Romania. What appears to be part of a move to give a new image to Moscow's relations with its East European allies.

Like the envoy to Warsaw named last week, the ambassador to Bucharest has previously been a party secretary in the Soviet republic bordering on the country where he will now represent Moscow.

Named in Izvestia tonight, the new ambassador is Vasili Drozdov, who has been a Ukrainian party secretary since 1966.

Alexander Basov, 58, who has been ambassador to Romania since 1965, will be given another job. Izvestia said.

Moscow has also recently recalled its envoys to two other East European capitals, Prague and Budapest. No successors have yet been named for them.



Robert M. Sobukwe

South Africa Sued For Exit Permit

JOHANNESBURG, March 15 (AP)—Former black nationalist leader Robert Sobukwe plans to fight a ruling by the minister of justice which blocks him from leaving South Africa.

Lawyers for Mr. Sobukwe confirmed today that the former president of the banned Pan African Congress has served notice on Justice Minister Petrus C. Feiser that an application will be made to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Sobukwe was in prison for six years and, upon his release in May of 1969, was banished to Kimberley.

Last week Interior Minister Theo Gerdner approved the 43-year-old teacher's request for a permit to leave South Africa permanently. Mr. Sobukwe planned to take up a teaching post in African languages at the University of Wisconsin. But Mr. Feiser said that Mr. Sobukwe could not leave Kimberley.

This brought complaints from moderates in the coalition and forced Mr. Colombo, in a speech at Verona yesterday, to repeat his rejection of collaboration with "forces that propose unacceptable models of development and objectives."

Unacceptable Models

Fears of growing Communist influence and the examples of military control in Greece and Turkey lay behind the demonstration by 2,000 rightists who claimed to represent Italy's "silent majority."

The march was called by a mixture of monarchist, Fascist, veterans and youth groups to express "solidarity with the armed forces and for the defense of civil order."

The political office of Rome police headquarters accused 17 persons of exalting crime and taking part in a Fascist demonstration. It did not name them, but said some were leaders of the extreme rightist organizations that took part in the parade.

The charges came after Italian leftists demanded criminal action against monarchists and neo-Fascists who virtually called for a military coup d'état during the demonstration.

The dispute coincided with renewed discussion over whether Premier Emilio Colombo's center-left government should collaborate with the Italian Communist party.

The Central Committee of the Socialist party, main coalition partner of Mr. Colombo's Christian Democrats, called over the weekend for long-term efforts by the party to join forces with the Communists.

None of the marchers was hurt, but two policemen were slightly injured when they entered the offices of the New Order organization after the incident to detain those inside.

Foggia Incident
FOGGIA, March 15 (Reuters).—Police detained 27 rightists here last night after stones and gasoline bombs were thrown at an anti-Fascist protest march from the offices of an extreme rightist organization.

Joan Baez's Husband Released From Jail

EL PASO, Texas, March 15 (AP)—David Harris, husband of folk singer Joan Baez, was today released from La Tuna Federal Correctional Institution near here. He had been in jail since August 1969 for refusing to be conscripted.

Asked by newsmen if he felt he had proved his point, Harris, regarded as a symbol of resistance to the Vietnam war, said: "I think I did."

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FASHION

The Princess Knows What's Good for Her

By Hebe Dorsey

MONTE CARLO, March 15.—Princess Grace may be on the best-dressed list. But like most women, she is beginning to feel a bit left out these days. "There's no problem. Secure as I am," she said. "Fortunately, I'm beyond the age of wanting to be with it."

The princess need not worry. She has retained her glowing, high cheekbones, high-spirited looks. With three handsome children and a full life, she is not about to have fashion trauma. She wants no part of the confusion and carnage.

She was talking in her living room, part of the new wing that she and Prince Rainier had built a few years ago. "It's nice to have a modern room," she said.

The modern wing includes bedrooms and bathrooms for the couple and their children, a small dining room, for private parties, which seats only eight and a library above the living room.

The Rainiers' quarters truly feel like home, especially after the highly formal, gold and white Napoleon III salon where one bumps into such souvenirs as Queen Elizabeth II's wedding gift (a gold tray) and where even the flowers stand stiffly in the Sevres vases.

The new living room is a high-ceilinged, glassed-in corner which lets in the outside scenery, the yacht harbor, on the other the plush, dark green umbrellas and the terrace. The furniture is in a sober, modern mood with clean-cut white settees framing a raised-up fireplace, brown armchairs, Japanese plant arrangements on the marble floor, modern silver candlesticks and a giant chess set on a black and white fur rug. Further personal touches include a blue, petit-point pillow with "Stephanie" embroidered on it (made by the princess for her youngest daughter) and shaggy flower and fish sculptures done by the prince.

Overseas Women's Group Elects 1971-73 Officers

PARIS, March 15.—New president of the Federation of American Women's Clubs Overseas is Mrs. Grant Sita of Brussels. She was elected for a two-year term at FAWCO's biennial convention in Paris last week.

Other new officers include: Mrs. Harold Westergaard of Copenhagen, first vice-president; Mrs. Glover Johns of Madrid, second vice-president; Mrs. William B. Bailey of Paris, third vice-president; and Mrs. Richard Gassner of Brussels, treasurer.

The next convention will be held in 1973 in Zurich.

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STEPHANE JANSSEN GALLERY, April

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(3) GALLERIE EMANUEL DAVID
14 Avenue Maitron (86) - 225-58-78
ANDRE MARCHAND, until April 3.

(4) GALLERIE RENÉ DROUOT
104 Rue St-Honore, 8e - ELY. 65-27
CONTEMPORARY MASTERS.

(5) GALLERIE DE FRANCE
3 Rue St-Honore, 8e - ELY. 65-37
ALEXANDRE, March 24-May 22.

(6) YVES JACOBET
78 Faubourg Saint-Honore, 226-27-78
Lauray (1870-1890) Drouot, Gros Salin, M. Lutz, Daubin, Blaustein, etc.

(7) Galerie Knoedler & Cie
88 Rue La Fayette - ELY. 82-17
Original Contemporary Prints.

(8) GALLERIE L. 55, 55 R. de la Pompe
101-11-28, St. Germain, March 20.

(9) GALLERIE DE PARIS
14 Pl. François-Ier (86) - ELY. 82-20
BILAL, until March 26.

(10) GALLERIE DENISE BENE
124 Rue La Fayette - ELY. 82-17
AUBUSSON TAPETRIES.

(11) GALLERIE RITE DROITE
3 Rue Dumas (86) - 263-23-45
MATHEU, until April 11.

(12) GALLERIE URBAN
25 Faubourg Saint-Honore - 265-43-89
From Simin to Lortjov, Lattapio, Reth.

LEFT BANK

(13) LA HUNE, 170 Bd. Saint-Germain, 226-38-48.
Open every day till midnight.
Original modern Illus. & Engravings.

(14) GALLERIE LAMBERT
14 Rue Saint-Louis-en-l'Isle - 226-61-09
YOUNG INTERNATIONAL PAINTERS.

(15) MONA LISA, 32 R. de Valenciennes, 548-17-25. MODERN ART, NAIVE ART, Eccelesiarial Naive Painters until April 30.

(16) TAPETRIES—Le MUR du NOMADE
24 Rue Bonaparte - 63-28-00.
Wearing on premises, AUBUSSON, 4 & 5 Bd. de Waterloo, Brussels.

(17) GAL. LA POCHARD, 157 Bd. St-Germain-66. 548-00-14. Contemporary Engraving.

(18) PROSCENTUM, 35 Rue de Seine, 633-82-31. TREATMENT DESIGN.

(19) GALLERIE DENISE REINE
184 Bd. St-Germain - BAB. 77-57.
GRAPHICS & MULTIMEDIA from the Artists of the Gallery.

(20) RITE GATCHE, R.A. AUGUSTINI
44 R. de Valenciennes (86) - 548-04-91.

(21) GALLERIE DANTEA SPEYER
6 Rue Jacques-Callot (86) - 632-78-41.

(22) GAL. STABLES, 51 Rue de Seine, 326-81-10. MODERN PAINTINGS.

(23) GLENIE 2 + 2
5 Rue Visconti (86) - 633-60-25
FANTASTIC SURREALISTIC, EROTIC.

(24) GAL. DE VARENNE, 61 Rue de Valenciennes - 633-16-08. 5 to 10 p.m.: Modern Sculpture.

(25) GALLERIE LUCIE WITTE
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The NEO-ROMANTIC, until March 24.

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The NEO-ROMANTIC, until March 24.



Princess Grace, in a Grès dress, at home.

They really belong in the garden."

Going back to fashions, Princess Grace said: "Fashion is in a terrible way. Yet, the fabrics have never been so beautiful. I adore fabrics. But I don't think the designers have used them to advantage."

The princess was wearing a gray-and-white at-home dress with that unmistakable flow of a Grès. "I bought a lot from Mme. Grès since she's hired a fitter from Balenciaga," she said. "But I also buy from Dior because they send me the sketches. That makes my shopping easier. I have less and less time for shopping these days." But she is no label fiend and also buys clothes at Marie-Thérèse in Nice and has simple things, such as skirts and blouses, sewn at home. "I'm very lucky in having a few women here who sew very well," she said.

She liked the midi and intends to stick to long skirts. "I was glad to get out of the short skirts," she said. "I never really liked them."

It follows that the princess is not too keen on shorts. "Frankly, I find them rather vulgar," she said. "They are fun to a point but it's a craze that's gone out of proportion. I'm sure it's nice for young kids to wear at night in discotheques but I'm certainly not about to walk down the streets in shorts."

Her daughters, however, will. "Caroline, 14, is mad for them," the princess said. "Of course, she won't be able to wear them until this summer because right now she is in her school uniform."

Fashion Conscious

Is Princess Caroline fashion conscious? "What do you mean?" the princess laughed. "They're all fashion conscious these days. You should hear the little one saying: 'Oh! But I can't wear those shoes with THAT dress.'"

For Princess Grace, "clothes have to suit the occasion and the season. It's so hectic now," she added, "that one loses the basic reason for clothes, which is that they have to be functional."

The princess, who admits that protocol dictates a lot of her wardrobe but that her personal taste goes to relaxed clothes "and riding boots," has a no-nonsense, highly individual approach to fashion.

"I want to buy what's good for me," she said. "I found out what that is and I want to stay with it."

What is that? Very simple, really. The princess smiled her girlish, dimpled smile. "What's good for me," she said. "Is what shows off my good points and hides my bad points."

D'Amboise Will Tour Europe With Ballet West

SALT LAKE CITY, March 15 (UPI)—Jacques D'Amboise will appear as guest artist with Ballet West, the ballet company that serves the Federation of Rocky Mountain States, when the troupe makes a six-week tour of Europe this summer.

Originally known as the Utah Civic Ballet when it received a Ford Foundation grant in 1965, Ballet West has been expanded to serve as a performing company representing the federation, a quasi-governmental body including Utah, Colorado, Wyoming and Montana.

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Zurich's Oriental Treasure

By Naomi Barry

ZURICH.—The taxi driver pulled up to the gates of the spacious park surrounding the Museum Rietberg of non-European art and remarked, "Funny, I've lived 30 years in Zurich and this is the first time I've been called to come here."

To the dismay of the curators, local attendance is but a bare 10 percent of the total. Every year, however, a consoling number of foreigners admit their prime reason for visiting Switzerland is the Rietberg, whose collection of antique Chinese sculpture is reputed to be the finest in Europe. There are other magnetic attractions such as an 11th-century dancing Shiva from India. Staff member Gertraude Swick produced a photo of the widely known Shiva in Amsterdam's Rijksmuseum. Like a proud mother, she pointed out the superior qualities of the Rietberg specimen.

A more perfect aureole of flames symbolizing the cosmos. The sure sense of balance which gives the impression that the figure is spinning and at the same time motionless.

Zurich's unexpected trove of Asiatic, African and Oceanic treasures is among the more romantic stories in the history of art collecting. The bulk of the exhibits stem from the 50-year passion of a German-born banker, the late Baron Eduard von der Heydt, who became a naturalized Swiss in 1937.

House Search

At the end of World War II, Von der Heydt offered his collection to Zurich provided they could come up with a suitable building to house it. After extensive search, the city acquired the beautiful Rietberg mansion in a splendid park overlooking town and lake. The house, modeled after the Villa Albani in Rome, had been built in the mid-18th century for a wealthy silk merchant, Otto Wessendonck.

Otto and his wife, Mathilde, were noted patrons of the arts. In their house, guest Richard Wagner composed parts of "Siegfried" and had the idea for "Parsifal." Wagner conducted concerts of chamber music in his friends' villa and set some of Mathilde's poems to music. Other celebrated guests included Franz Liszt and Johannes Brahms. Under the Rietberg family, who owned the house from 1871 until 1941, the villa continued to be a center for cultural and social life in Zurich.

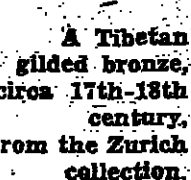
Today it houses Von der Heydt's collection, including some of his most precious Chinese pieces which had been on loan to a museum in East Berlin and were still there after the war.

When Johannes Itten, the first curator, learned about the missing pieces he made up his mind to have them. For six years, he kept asking for their return. His letters went unanswered but he kept hammering away.

In 1952, he read in the newspapers of the death of Adolph Kammerer, a Zurich collector. This time, he wrote Wilhelm Pieck, president of East Germany, and suggested an exchange of gifts. It worked. Thanks to Itten's tea bits, the Rietberg received three Buddhas, a carved Chinese stele, and the headless statue of an Indian goddess. Value: incalculable.

Itten produced two home butter knives, a sieve and a tea set. Itten offered 500 Swiss francs (about \$120) and bought them at the spot. He figured that a Communist would be delighted to have any of Lenin's effects.

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A Tibetan gilted bronze, circa 17th-18th century, from the Zurich collection.

Around European Galleries

BARCELONA

Villacasas, Sala Gaspar, 323 Consejo de Ciento, Barcelona, through March.

Villacasas' work, paintings, graphics and ceramics, has been influenced by his experience as a topographer during his military service. The paintings and graphics resemble beautiful maps, blue predominating, thrown at random on a white ground. The ceramics, delightful moon machines or animals of the space age, are gaily decorated. A large ceramic panel, "Planimetria 68-69" successfully links the paintings and objects.

Bea, Galeria René Metras, 331 Consejo de Ciento, Barcelona, through March.

Bea's surrealist paintings and

ROME

Achille Perilli, Marlborough 5 Via Gregoriana, Rome, through March.

Perilli is a member of the Roman establishment of abstract painters. It is unfortunate that his recent canvases should follow on the heels of Rothko, exhibited in the same gallery. Perilli's color has a forced, bright dryness after Rothko's deep glow, his structures, scaffolds, diamond patterns seem to be intellectual complications after the almost instinctual beautiful rightness of Rothko. Here, maturity plays against the artist. The old tentative, wiry insect line of Perilli has given way to ruled hard-edge discipline. There is an outward splendor. All is handsome—but, at second sight, it is too thought-out and poster new. There is no denying Perilli's thoughtfulness, but in the end, his ambitious abstractions remain rigid and self-consciously "colorful."

Fable Rieti, "Death in Venice" Homage to Visconti, Gab-

Shrewd Promotion Behind 'Sensuous Woman'

By Judith Martin

WASHINGTON (UPI).—Joan Garrity, who did for the bedroom romp what P. T. Barnum did for the animal act, is interested in the marketplace. And that is what has her leaving her nice warm bed to run around America promoting a book which has been setting sales records for months.

Miss Garrity is "J.", author of "The Sensuous Woman," the girl who told the world that sex is better with whipped cream. She has already made \$300,000 of an anticipated half a million dollars on the book, which has sold over 585,000 copies in hardback and 6 million—in one month—in paperback.

But she is worried that "there are still people who haven't heard about it. People who are not used to reading books, who call the television stations after I appear to ask where to buy it, because they don't know that you buy books in bookstores."

This does not mean that she is really the alter ego for a committee of middle-aged male hacks who have shrewdly doped out what level material will sell, and then written it to order. She is a fresh-faced, 32-year-old, college-educated woman who shrewdly paid attention to her work in the promotion department of various book publishing companies and to the growing popularity of her life-style as a career bachelor girl.

Selling Books

It didn't take much to figure out that sex books sell. An employer had done that when he approached her to do "a doctor-type sex book—only by a woman." But it was she who convinced Lyle Stuart—now her publisher by buying her success to derivative books like "The Sensuous Male"—that it should take a how-to and self-improvement form.

The same business sense which made her realize that her sexual attitudes and do-it-yourself training program were marketable has been applied to other areas of her life.

It is the philosophy of the book itself, her calculation that equality in love relationships doesn't work because there are more women in the world than men.

"Let's face it, there's a shortage of men, and the competition is hard. In this social jungle, a woman has to put a little more work into a relationship. I'm not saying it's right—I don't think it's right—but there it is, and let's deal with it. If you don't put out, another woman will."

It taught her the respectability of success. "I didn't tell my parents I was 'J.' until the book was already a bestseller. If it had been a failure, they never would have known. My mother was shocked—what mother wouldn't be to find that her daughter had written the most shocking sex book in the world? But now she's become very modern. She even watches the best-seller lists more than I do."

And it explains why Miss Garrity has another book on the market now, which she thinks would be a bestseller if only her other publisher would push it more—"How to Get the Most Out of Your Money in New York."

First Thoughts

That book also grew out of another idea of where the money is. The same motive was behind the book she thought of first, and all by herself. That one is called "Kids Can Cook" and is a recipe book for children which she dropped for "The Sen-

Music in London A Very Turkish Staging Of Mozart's 'Seraglio'

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, March 15.—The Sadler's Wells Opera's new production of Mozart's "Die Entführung aus dem Serail" offered in a new English translation as "The Seraglio," is a delight to the eye and a generally pleasurable experience for the ear, especially in what emerges from the orchestra under the skilful and astute guidance of Charles Mackerras.

What remains most vividly in one's memory of this John Copley staging is how Turkish it all is, granted, of course, that this is a Turkey as imagined by 18th-century Viennese, few of whom would have ever ventured east of Budapest. Mackerras makes more than enough of Mozart's Turkish music. Stefano Lattaris, imaginatively sumptuous set is modeled on a drawing of a vast harem, reproduced in the program book, and the costumes are appropriately rich, exotic and extravagant.

"The Seraglio" however, poses knottier problems than the evocation of a Turkish never-never land and most of them derive from the fact that Mozart had at his disposal, in 1783, a cast of exceptional singers—notably Katharina Cavalieri, the first Konstanze, and Ludwig Fischer, the first Osmin—and tailored the vocal writing to their specialties. Cavalieri had extraordinary agility and could sing very high. Fischer was remarkably agile, too, for a bass, and could sing very low.

Lois McDonald, a Canadian soprano, is a comedy and musical Konstanze, but she is no Cavalieri; her difficulties at the upper extremes of Konstanze's vocal range left one wondering why at least two of her three big arias might not be transposed, particularly when it is recalled that today's standard pitch is a full semi-tone higher than the Viennese pitch of Mozart's time.

Or is there some putative aesthetic attribute in vocal acrobatics at high C and above? Mozart didn't think so. "I have sacrificed Konstanze's aria a little," he wrote to his father, "to the flexible throat of Mlle. Cavalieri." Ever since then, it has been other singers, as well as the arias, that have been sacrificed to Cavalieri's nimble pipes.

Mozart would be better served, I suspect, now that there are no Cavalieris about, if conductors would lower the pitch and edit out those disfiguring high-wire flourishes which were his concession to her.

Richard van Allan, an American, hasn't the low notes provided for Fischer, but in his case the damage is less, if only because he is a comical role, and a tenuous descent to the vocal cellar can be managed to comical effect. His is otherwise an excellent Osmin, and a remarkable accomplishment for a singer who is also the company's Don Giovanni.

For the rest, the casting is unproblematic. Alexander Young sings Belmonte's music fluently and stylishly. Norma Burrows is a pert and vocally secure Blonde (Blonde here), and John Fryatt an engaging Pedrillo. The English is satisfactory, at least what I heard of it in the arias. All the cast sing—as opera singers habitually do—as if they faced a fine of 50 new pence for every audible consonant.

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Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom of the page.

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
PARIS, TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1971

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**EEC Anti-Trust Action
Set for U.S.-Held Firm**

By Richard Norton-Taylor

BRUSSELS, March 15 (WFP).—The European Economic Community's anti-trust department is to take action against Europemballage, a multi-national packaging firm owned by Continental Can of the United States, it was learned today.

For the first time, commission officials have decided to invoke an EEC rule aimed at prohibiting "the abuse of a dominant position." A "list of grievances" will be sent to Europemballage later this week.

The case is expected to stir up the politically sensitive issue of U.S. control of certain sectors of European industry, although officials here insist that it would be "completely wrong" to assume that their main concern is the in-

volvement of a U.S. corporation. Treating it as a test case, the Commission will center its arguments on the dominant position of Europemballage in certain member countries.

One question to be answered will be how much a dominant position by itself constitutes an abuse of competition. A commission official said today that the decision to take action against Europemballage was based on "a strong presumption of abuse."

Continental Can is itself the world's leading packaging company. Europemballage acquired last year an 87.6 percent interest in Thomassen & Drijver-Verbluis, the dominant packaging company in the Netherlands and Belgium.

At the same time, it took an 86 percent interest in Schmalbach-Lubeca-Werke, West Germany's leading packaging group.

Satisfaction Sought

Unless Europemballage satisfies the authorities within a month, they will ask the company to restore competitive conditions in the packaging market, probably by selling some of its shareholdings in the European companies.

The dispute will involve a series of market-sharing and price-fixing arrangements as well as exclusive buying agreements which, in particular, are said to have seriously restricted the competitive potential of French companies in the packaging sector.

If Europemballage failed to conform to the demands of the Common Market authorities after official hearings, it could be taken before the European Court of Justice, which holds the power to impose fines or sanctions in such cases.

But market officials foresee tough wrangles ahead in this first case over an alleged abuse of a monopoly position. Some observers believe it will take at least a year to settle it.

Market Share

One of the problems will be the difficulty in establishing Europemballage's exact market share, given the wide range of containers and packaging equipment manufactured throughout the Common Market.

The commission estimates that Europemballage controls at least 70 percent of the West German and Benelux markets producing a similar, or even higher, proportion of most of the important types of containers.

Europemballage claims that it accounts for less than 4 percent of the total packaging market in the six Common Market countries.

"If we get requests (for gold) we will continue to pay them out," he told the committee.

**Volcker Sees
No Progress
On Payments**

WASHINGTON, March 15

(Reuters).—Paul Volcker, Treasury Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs, told Congress today that the U.S. balance of payments, which was in heavy deficit in 1970, showed no improvement in January and February.

"Partial data for January and February show the situation is not improving," Mr. Volcker told the Senate Finance Committee.

"We continue to face a major challenge in bringing our position into a sustainable equilibrium."

Mr. Volcker was testifying on House-passed administration legislation to extend the interest equalization tax on U.S. purchases of foreign securities for another two years through March 31, 1973.

Mr. Volcker declared that the IET was one of the administration's important tools for limiting large capital outflows.

"We do not believe, in the light of present balance-of-payments circumstances, that further relaxation (of the IET) can be justified at this time," Mr. Volcker said.

The IET is presently levied at an annual rate of 0.75 percent.

Mr. Volcker said the payments deficit was serious, but declined speculation on its future implications for the nation's gold reserves.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**Production Rises in Soviet Union**

The Soviet Union reports that industrial production for January and February was 8.6 percent higher than in the corresponding period last year. At the same time, labor productivity (output per man hour) grew 7 percent, the central statistical board said. Individual industries scored increases ranging up to 17 percent, with the chemical, machine building and automobile sectors doing particularly well. The biggest and traditional laggard, the fishing industry, reported production levels of only 96 percent of year-earlier performance. The record over-all gain for the first two months was the result of an unusually mild winter—the mildest since 1903—a Western economic expert said.

EEC Consumer Price Rises Seen

Consumer prices in the European Economic Community were rising sharply at the beginning of the year and the upward trend will continue in coming months, the EEC commission said in its monthly report on economic trends. The commission noted that part of the early-1971 price gains in Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg reflected tax changes, but even if this factor is discounted, there has not been any slackening of the late-1970 upward price in these countries. In all EEC countries, rising industrial costs indicated prices will continue to increase. Wholesale prices were rising substan-

tially almost everywhere in the community, the report said. Demand is easing and there has been a decline in raw material prices, but sharply rising wage costs have offset their effect on wholesale prices.

Chile News Boosts Copper Price

News of production setbacks in Chile sent copper prices on the London metals market to new 1971 highs Monday. The El Teniente copper mine in Chile last week declared that it must reduce its copper production and exports due to furnace troubles. El Teniente produces about one-fifth of Chile's output. Traders said that as far as they could learn the El Teniente development means a 25 percent reduction in the mine's deliveries for April and 35 percent for May. Three-month cash wirebars on the London market rose to \$489 (\$1,173.60) a metric ton, up \$25 a ton from Friday's close.

U.S. Firms Ask Satellite Authority

Fairchild Hiller and Tele-Communications Inc. have asked U.S. Federal Communications Commission permission to build and operate satellite systems. Fairchild is proposing a \$216 million network involving two satellites in orbits 23,900 miles over the equator. Tele-Communications' \$65 million proposal calls for two satellites, also in stationary orbit over the equator, and an initial six ground stations.

Uneasy Over Spectator's Role**Japanese Watch, Wait on Mills-Nixon Spat**

By Takashi Oka

TOKYO, March 15 (NFT).

After the initial shock over the stern tone of President Nixon's statement rejecting the Japanese plan for unilateral restrictions on textile exports to the United States, industry and government leaders here have settled down to await the outcome of the President's contest with Rep. Wilbur Mills, Democrat, and chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee.

They expect that, so long as Rep. Mills, who accepted the Japanese plan, stands firm, the President's demand for quota legislation will not pass Congress.

But they fear that the way the President rejected their plan may add another element of friction to Japanese-American trade relations.

There is no sense of crisis, either in government or industry, over the Nixon statement. Japanese accounts of a meeting Premier Eisaku Sato held with the U.S. ambassador say Mr. Sato gained the impression that the President's statement was mainly intended for domestic U.S. consumption.

There are even some analysts here who believe that the President's order to Commerce Secretary Maurice Stans to monitor Japanese textile imports indicates implicit acceptance of the Japanese plan to keep the rate of increase beginning July 1 at a level only 5 percent higher than the \$627 million worth recorded during 1970.

Below the surface calm, however, there is uncertainty as to what Mr. Nixon's true intentions may be. Now, instead of being active participants in textile negotiations, the Japanese have become spectators of a domestic American conflict which they do not feel they really understand.

U.S. Alternatives

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP-DJ).—U.S. officials have told Japanese Ambassador Nobuhiko Ushiba they are considering four means to resolve the textile dispute with Japan.

After meeting with Peter Flanigan, presidential aide in charge

of the Japanese talks, Mr. Ushiba indicated that what the United States has in mind is:

• A resumption of government-to-government negotiations.

• A U.S. effort to work out textile agreements with Taiwan, South Korea and Hong Kong.

• Invoking the "national security" clause of the 1962 Trade Agreement Act in order to impose textile import quotas unilaterally.

• Initiating "escape clause" investigation on behalf of the U.S. textile industry at the Tariff Commission, which would lead to a presidential proclamation imposing quotas or higher duties.

**Mills Says He Will Stand Firm
Against Nixon Textile Quota Bid**

By Ronald Soble

WASHINGTON, March 15 (Reuters).—Wilbur Mills, D. Ark., said today he plans to stand firm against President Nixon's textile import quota position.

Rep. Mills said in an interview he now wants to see whether the Japanese industry's proposal for a comprehensive three-year limitation on export growth will work.

Therefore, the House Ways and Means Committee chairman suggested, he may not risk moving on any trade legislation this year which could open the door for a repeat of last year's multi-quota protectionist trade bill, which almost cleared Congress.

The interview represented Rep. Mills' first comments on the issue since a sharp exchange with Mr. Nixon last week.

Rep. Mills said there was nothing clandestine about his negotiations with the Japanese industry to bring about a voluntary solution to the textile problem. He said the White House was kept fully informed about his maneuvering through Peter Flanigan, the President's negotiator on textiles.

Wall St. Debates Direction of Bond Yields

NEW YORK, March 15 (AP-DJ).—Economists in the United States who are not involved in daily Wall Street trading do not expect bond yields to rise back anywhere near the lofty 9 and 10 percent levels soon, the Wall Street Journal reports.

These analysts, noting that bond interest rates fell last week after posting sharp, steady gains in each of the five preceding weeks, say such yields are likely to be lower by mid-year.

But on Wall Street, there is widespread disagreement and uncertainty over the outlook. "You will find roaring bulls right alongside raging bears in the bond market now," says Thomas Meade, a veteran bond trader at Smith, Barney & Co.

Doubts and Confusion

The doubts and confusion within the securities industry come from the fact that for weeks the bond market has been unpredictable—now seemingly insatiable—now corporate demands for long-term financing. A record \$1.23 billion in new corporate issues reached the market last week, and another \$670 million are scheduled to be sold this week.

A \$4.2 billion new-issue volume is already on the March calendar, almost \$1.3 billion more than ever have been sold in a month. Following January's \$2.4 billion total and February's \$2.4 billion, the March offerings will produce the heaviest quarterly financing total in U.S. history.

"The huge demands for new financing surprised Wall Street. Bond prices had been rising recently as interest rates in general declined. But the heavy demand started pushing interest rates up again, prices fell 10 percent in February, the steepest monthly drop in memory. Dealers, caught with heavy inventories of

new bonds, took huge losses.

For the near term, at least, the massive demand shows little sign of letting up. F.W. Woolworth, Kennecott Copper, and Amstar are planning their first public debt offerings, with issues of \$125 million to \$200 million. The Standard Oil Companies of New Jersey, California and Indiana plan offerings of \$100 million to \$250 million, amid the host of smaller issues already lined up.

Last week's drop in bond yields threatens to prompt more financing. Some extreme pessimists in the securities industry—and

**Republic Has
Loss in First
1971 Quarter**Due to Extraordinary
Charges; Revenue Up

By Gerd Wilcke

NEW YORK, March 15 (NFT).

Republic Corp., a diversified industrial company based in Los Angeles, reported yesterday a multi-million-dollar loss in its first fiscal quarter, ended Jan. 31.

The latest quarter's loss was more than accounted for by net extraordinary charges of \$33.01 million.

Sanford C. Sigloff, Republic's chairman and president, said that the extraordinary charges consisted of \$8.56 million, anticipated chiefly in connection with the planned sale or shutdown of marginal and loss operations, and \$24.45 million of adjustments in the record values of Republic investments in other companies. These were offset in part by \$197,000 in tax-loss carry-forward credit.

Mr. Sigloff said that the decision to schedule the sale or shutdown of operations other than those planned at year-end was based largely on the unexpected negative cash flow from them during the first four months of the fiscal year.

First Quarter 1971 1970

Revenue (millions) 50.0 48.1

Profits (millions) 0.8 1.78

Per Share 0.09 0.20

1971 net excludes special charge of \$33.01 million.

First Half 1971 1970

Revenue (millions) 287.6 347.6

Profits (millions) 9.1 18.0

Per Share 0.66 1.21

Fourth Quarter 1970 1969

Revenue (millions) 54.8 59.5

Profits (millions) 5.27 4.84

Per Share 0.75 0.70

Year 1970 1969

Revenue (millions) 337.8 324.6

Profits (millions) 10.7 13.3

Per Share 1.48 1.90

First Quarter 1971 1970

Revenue (millions) 205.73 227.26

Profits (millions) 0.5 3.77

Per Share 0.22 1.59

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PEANUTS

I DON'T WANT TO HURT CHUCK... BUT HOW CAN I POSSIBLY LOOK HIM IN THE EYE AND TELL HIM THAT I DON'T LIKE HIM AS MUCH AS HE LIKES ME?

WRITE HIM A LETTER... WRITE HIM A "DEAR CHUCK" LETTER

LINUS: YOU'RE A GENIUS!

BEEP!

B.C.

IF PATRIOTISM... THAT'S WHAT THE COUNTRY LACKS!

WE MUST HOLD DEAR THE PRINCIPLES OF FREEDOM, EQUALITY, JUSTICE AND STUFF LIKE THAT!

WHERE IS OUR NATIONAL PRIDE?

SOMEHOW I CAN'T PICTURE NEIL SAYING: "THE DOCKY BIRD HAS LANDED."

LIL ABNER

MONA MANMAD, PUBLISHER OF "PLOWBOY"

HOW DID OUR "MR. PERFECT" CONTEST COME OUT?

IS MILLION 15-YEAR-OLD GIRLS VOTED?

WE FED THEIR VOTES INTO OUR COMPUTER—AND NORMAN CROCKWELL—

HAS FINISHED THE COMPOSITE PICTURE—

BEETLE BAILEY

Y'KNOW, DOG, I'M GETTING SO I KINDA DIG YOU

Y' GOT SOUL, MAN. NOBODY PUSHES YOU AROUND—YOU'RE COOL!

GEE... I ALWAYS THOUGHT ANY THING WAS BEING CUTE!

MISS PEACH

—AND THIS IS OUR KINDERGARTEN CLASS. THE KIDDIES SPEND EACH DAY PLAYING, COLORING, SINGING, AND IN GENERAL HAVING A GOOD TIME!

UH, OH—HE'S GOTTEN WISE...

BUZ SAWYER

WE'RE UNDERNEATH DREW'S WINDOW. HE COULD HAVE DROPPED THE MURDER WEAPON INTO THIS SNOWDRIFT.

COULD HAVE.

FIRST THING IN THE MORNING, BURKE, DIG INTO IT.

YES, SIR.

CAN'T IT BE DONE TONIGHT, SHERIFF?

WE'RE SHORT-HANDED, SINNER. BURKE'S BEEN ON DUTY 16 HOURS TODAY.

THEN IF YOU DON'T WANT TO STAY UP AND MAKE SURE NOBODY ELSE DOES ANY DIGGING.

WIZARD of ID

THE SPOOK HAS ESCAPED, SIRE!

WHY AREN'T YOU AFTER HIM, YOU NINNY'S?

IT'S HOPELESS, SIRE!

WHAT DO YOU MEAN?

HE'S THE ONLY ONE WITH CHAINS ON!

REX MORGAN M.D.

WELL, HOW DO YOU LIKE THAT, MISS GALE—WE GOT THROUGH A TWO-HOUR MOVIE WITHOUT A CALL FROM A PATIENT! HOW OFTEN DID THAT HAPPEN TO DR. MORGAN?

NOT OFTEN!

THINK WE SHOULD STRETCH OUR LUCK AND GO SOMEWHERE AND DANCE?

WE'VE BEEN NEGLECTING MELISSA! LET'S RUN BY HER HOUSE AND SPEND A LITTLE TIME WITH HER.

I GUESS I CAN STAMP A CUP OF TEA!

IT'LL CURE EVERYTHING THAT'S WRONG WITH YOU!

POGO

ACTUALLY, I CAME TO CONGRATULATE YOU ON A FANTASTIC SPOOR.

JUST LET ME TAKE YOUR HAT.

THIS IS WHERE I PULL A RABBIT OUT OF A HAT... A TRICK FOR WHICH I'M JUSTLY FAMOUS AND WIDELY REVERED BY.

ABACADABBER WACKER! GIMME NOW—HERE'S COMES—AH—HAW—HAW—COME ON!

ABACADABBER WACKER!

THANKS.

A VERY POORLY DRESSED CHAUFER.

RIP KIRBY

I GUESS I CAN'T WATCH ANY LONGER. I MUST BEAT DESMOND HOME AND WAIT FOR HIS NEXT MOVE WITH THAT NECKLACE.

HELLO, DESMOND. HAVE A NICE EVENING?

UH, NOT ONE OF MY BEST, SIR. IF YOU'LL EXCUSE ME, I HAVE SOME PONDERRING TO DO...

I CAN'T TRUST THIS TO THE MAIL OR A MESSENGER FOR RETURN. WAIT A MINUTE—WITH BINKIE'S HELP THERE MAY BE A WAY!

BLONDIE

DAGWOOD, I HAVE A TERRIBLE HEADACHE. WOULD YOU GET ME SOME ASPIRIN?

GULP.

WELL, WHERE'S MY ASPIRIN?

I THOUGHT YOU SAID I HAD A HEADACHE.

BRIDGE —By Alan Truscott

One of the world's great partnerships has returned to international competition after a long period of retirement. Robert Jordan and Arthur Robinson of Philadelphia, who had not competed seriously since the World Team Olympiad of 1968, recently took part in the Sunday Times Invitation Pair Championships, where they finished 16th. This relatively poor result should perhaps be attributed to their lack of practice in the past two years. The diagrammed deal occurred in a recent practice session in which Jordan and Robinson were employing the Precision System. Jordan had no difficulty after using the Precision one-club bid, promising 16 points or more. After the positive one-spade response, he could simply have bid his club suit but preferred one no-trump in view of his stoppers in all suits. Two high honors in partner's first-bid suit are often as good as three-card support, so North expressed a well-judged preference for spades when his partner bid hearts on the second round. This set the stage for one bidding, and the small slam was duly reached. West made the obvious lead of the diamond king, and Robinson won in dummy with the ace. A club was led to the ace and a heart was played to dummy's king. A routine player would discard his diamond loser on the club king and play to the heart ace expecting to make an overtrick by ruffing both heart losers in dummy. He would feel distinctly pained when West ruffed the heart ace and returned a trump to defeat the contract. But Robinson is not a routine player, and instead of leading to the heart ace he led a heart

and allowed East to win with the nine. This was the right play even without the straw in the wind represented by West's heart jack on the first lead of the suit. A trump shift by East did not hurt South, for he could ruff his remaining heart loser and cash the heart ace eventually after drawing trumps.

NORTH (D)
A 6
K 6
A 7 5 2
K 3 5 4

WEST
6 3 2
J 3
K Q 7
K Q 9 8 3

EAST
5 4
Q 10 9 5 4 3
10 6 3
7 2

SOUTH
K J 10 8 7
A 8 7 2
A 4
8 4

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

North East South West
1♣ Pass 1♥ Pass
1NT Pass 2♥ Pass
2♠ Pass 3♠ Pass
3♦ Pass 3♥ Pass
4♥ Pass 4♥ Pass
5♥ Pass 6♥ Pass

West led the diamond king.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

LOOM	MARSH	PEON
CRIS	ELITE	ALINO
REAR	THUS	ELIUM
DENIAL	EVIDENCE	
TRIP	ELIUM	
PARAKEET	AVIARY	
EMITS	CASTLE	WAR
RAVE	CLARTE	SATIE
LINE	CANNIS	SEPTIA
INTENS	PERMUT	
SPLANTER	YEMANT	
COOP	EDICT	OBSE
ALISO	NATAL	LESE
BEET	ENATE	ELEN

DENNIS THE MENACE

5-16

YOU CAN GET UP ANY TIME NOW, MOM. I GOT EVERYTHING PLUGGED IN AND TURNED ON!

JUMBLE —that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KAYLB

DOTUB

CAYGEN

FIURAN

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: COLIC MOOSE DEMURE NEARBY

Answer: How the weight lifter crashed a party—HE MUSCLED IN

BOOKS

LISTENING TO AMERICA
A Traveler Rediscovered His Country
By Bill Moyers. Harper's Magazine Press Book. Harper & Row. 342 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

AFTER ten years of listening to America "from a distance," as deputy director of the Peace Corps, special assistant to President Lyndon B. Johnson and publisher of Newsday, Bill Moyers decided to travel forth from the crescent of the East Coast and see "what the country is about" and "who the people are." So in the summer of 1970, carrying a tape recorder and a notebook, he boarded a bus in New York to begin a journey of 13,000 miles through America. Good, good, I thought upon reading this in the preface to "Listening to America" and lapsing into a form of New York sentimentality that assumes that things out there are not like things in here. "The day before my departure," Moyers goes on, "I received from a friend... a letter urging me not to go out earnestly in search of America's problems but rather in search of its humor, its ironies, its humanness... we need to be reminded that we are no worse than the rest of the human race."

"Yes, Yes, I thought, recalling an idyllic summer in New Hampshire: New York is a paranoid fantasy. Remind us of the salt of the earth, Mr. Moyers—the country doctors who still make house calls and the people who still pace their lives to the rise and fall of the sun."

Well, my hopes weren't entirely disappointed by Moyers's travels. There was Dr. James Stoezel in Pine Bluffs, Wyo., who still makes house calls (though "he discourages patients by charging \$6 plus \$1 a mile over two miles").

There was 78-year-old Patsy Gentle of Piquette, Ohio, who spoke to Moyers of her lack of sympathy about his life as an Italian immigrant and about the death of his son while test-flying airplanes. In Cascade, Idaho, there was a conservationist from Bergen County, N.J., who was devoting his life to the United States Forest Service; he had spent two years constructing the following sentence from his research: "The main concern in managing the slopes is with their hydrologic function, stability of the soil mantle, and structural strength of the slope itself."

But the conservationist was smoldering with Jeremiah's ("If man was really superior, he wouldn't be ruining the earth. Powerful people throw their weight around... Superior people don't"). And in truth, as I should have known, most of the people whom Moyers met and listened to and recorded, and transcribed were confused, distressed, and if somewhat softer spoken than the average New Yorker, hardly less embittered.

In Richmond, Ind., Moyers listened to Dr. Elton Trueblood, professor of philosophy, explain the Communist conspiracy and the aggression of the students at Kent State University. In East Gary, Ind., he heard from leaders of an incipient steel-haulers union bitter complaints about the Teamsters Union, and watched them jump with fright when a door slammed shut in an outer office.

He arrived in Lawrence, Kan., just in time to see the town blow

up over a racial incident. In Seattle, there were people out of work and confused with the system. Everywhere, "the more diligently" Moyers searched "for the humor, ironies, and humanness the more [he kept] bumping into problems," problems in Mathis, Texas, between the Chicanos and the Anglos; problems in Houston for blacks and conscientious of Jackson, Miss., in his search for segregationists in Little Rock. Oh my, one might just as well have stayed in New York.

Yet oddly enough, this is an appealing book, even reassuring in some ways, odd as that may sound. It's appealing because Bill Moyers is obviously a good listener... unobtrusive, sympathetic, gentle when he disagrees. The only point at which he shows strong feelings is in his bluntly ironic portrait of Washington, D.C. So most of the people he talks with express themselves earnestly and sincerely, and no matter how abrasive his views, one finds oneself liking them, and the book is reassuring because of his lack of sympathy. In fact, it seems that the fondest truth that Americans have learned in the last decade is that stereotypes won't do. But the unhappy side of the book persists, too. Naively, I had hoped for a sense of vastness and complexity, and of problems reduced to the scale of daily living. I wanted relief from the feeling that things are falling apart and that the void is out to get us. This relief is not forthcoming. New York is everywhere.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a New York Times book reviewer.

Best Sellers

The New York Times

An analysis of the best-selling books from more than 135 bookstores in 46 U.S. cities. Figures in right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive weeks on the list.

Weeks on List

FICTION

1. Q. VIL VICE 1 15
2. Love Story, by Erich Segal 2 15
3. Passage to Frankfurt, by Christa Wolf 4 15
4. The X-Files, by Michael Crichton 5 15
5. Islands in the Stream, by Herman Wouk 6 15
6. The Thornes of Satalia, by John G. Barry 7 15
7. The Child from the Sea, by Gerd Hagen 8 15
8. The Underworld Man, by MacDonald 9 15

GENERAL

1. The Greening of America, by Ralph Waldo Emerson 1 15
2. Future Shock, by Alvin Toffler 2 15
3. Civilization, by Clark Wissler 3 15
4. The X-Files, by Michael Crichton 4 15
5. Islands in the Stream, by Herman Wouk 5 15
6. The Thornes of Satalia, by John G. Barry 6 15
7. The Child from the Sea, by Gerd Hagen 7 15
8. The Underworld Man, by MacDonald 8 15

CROSSWORD —By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Humorous fellows
6 Soft or no
10 Agreement
14 Concerning
15 Spaniard's hello
16 Capri
17 Subject of tongue-twister
19 Converse
20 Dismutative
21 Hearing aids
22 Keepsakes
24 Celebration
25 Helper
26 Inhabitant of Mideast
28 Give in
32 Then, in Paris
34 "Land of my dreams"
35 Winkling
36 Grimace
37 — Hawkins Day
38 Cordage fiber
39 Art medium
40 Zounds!
41 Piano part
42 Death (certainties)
44 Le Mans entries

DOWN

45 Takes steps
46 Gloom
47 Lettering on a cheerleader's sweater
50 Spanish painter
51 Range of sight
54 Biblical trio
55 Like some tails
58 Corn-oil product
59 Places
60 Migratory birds
61 Campbell or Cove
62 Israeli leader
63 Cut off

DOWN

1 May or Ann
2 Give aid to
3 Goes bad
4 Owing
5 Easy and one-way
6 Dorset, for one
7 Word before sorry
8 Beverage
9 Small bit of matter
10 What 17 Across did
11 Tennis player
12 Family group

13 Asian holidays
14 Spread
23 Poetic form
24 Garage for red vehicles
25
26 South Pacific islands
27 Remove oneself
28 Form, in England
29 Operatic heroine and namesakes
30 Pass over
31 Early Asian
32 Taxis
33 Green plums
37 Double triple
41 Cut-off apple skins
43 Top pilot
44 Hold sway
45 Naval historian
47 City problem
48 Word for some states
49 Avvy
50 Ten: Prefix
51 City on the Danube
52 "Do it or die"
53 Poetic word
56 Steal from
57 Observe

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: COLIC MOOSE DEMURE NEARBY

Answer: How the weight lifter crashed a party—HE MUSCLED IN

Palmer Wins Twice In a Month to Top Money-Earned List

By Lincoln A. Werden

ORLANDO, Fla., March 15 (NYT).—Arnold Palmer won his second tournament within a month and became golf's leading money winner of the year with a thrilling one-stroke victory over Julius Boros in the Florida Citrus Invitational yesterday.

The final 68 gave the 41-year-old Latrobe, Pa., millionaire an 18 under par aggregate of 270 and a check of \$30,000 from the \$150,000 purse. It boosted his current earnings to \$89,492, while his estimated winnings from tournaments since he joined the pro ranks in 1955 exceed \$1.5 million.

It was Palmer's 56th individual triumph in this country and his 67th throughout the world.

As a crowd of 25,747 streamed over the Rio Pinar course on a warm sunny afternoon, the 31-year-old Boros, former U.S. Open and PGA titleholder and currently the National Senior professional champion, supplied Palmer with a superb challenge.

They were even with three holes left to play.

But the chance of a playoff was lessened after Palmer held a two-footer for a birdie at the 17th to gain what proved to be the final one-stroke edge. In the sequence of play, Boros, who was tied with Palmer at the beginning of the final round, and Orville Moody trailed Palmer. Boros, lagging by two strokes after nine holes, caught Palmer with birdies at the 14th and 15th. But the big fellow could do no better than pars on the closing three holes.

A tremendous chip shot missed going into the cup by a scant 4 inches for a tying birdie at the home green, ending Boros's challenge. A tap-in par 4 gave him a three under par 69 and 271, which had been the best 72-hole total in previous years.

Zarley Takes 3d

Kernit Zarley, the Canadian Open champion from Houston who led after 36 holes, finished third following a 69 for 273. Jerry Heard, the 33-year-old California who shared the opening round honors at 68 with Palmer, tied at 274 for fourth with Tom Weiskopf, who had a closing four under par 68.

Orville Moody, the ex-Army sergeant, who was one back of Palmer and Boros after 64 holes, needed 73 and dropped to 276. The group at 275 included Dave Stockton, Lionel Hebert, Frank Beard and Gibby Gilbert.

Philadelphia played most of the game without Billy Cunningham, its leading scorer and rebounder, who had a virus.

Philadelphia, which clinched second place in the division earlier in the week, will meet Baltimore in the first round of the playoffs.

The Hawks didn't pick up ground in their bid for the second playoff spot in the Central Division, leading Cincinnati, which also won by 1 1/2 games.

Suns 125, Bucks 112

Phoenix got Lew Alcindor in four minutes and kept its play-off hopes alive by handing Milwaukee its third loss in a row, 125-112, at Madison, Wis. It was the first time since Alcindor joined the Bucks that they have lost three in a row. The victory moved Phoenix to within three games of the Chicago Bulls for the second playoff spot in the Midwest Division.

Celtics 117, Bulls 104

Boston scored 15 straight points midway through the third period and went on to defeat Chicago, 117-104, at the Boston Garden. The loss pared Chicago's margin over third-place Phoenix to three games in the Midwest.

Royals 115, Cavaliers 103

Cincinnati clung to its playoff hopes with a 115-103 road victory over Cleveland. The Royals trail second-place Atlanta by 1 1/2 games in the Central Division.

Trail Blazers 122, Braves 112

Portland took advantage of a 12-point Buffalo third period to come from behind for a 122-112 victory at home. The triumph tied an NBA record for expansion club victories at 25.

Lakers 110, Pistons 106

Los Angeles coach Joe Mullany used all his players, including Ernie Kinter, who scored his first NBA point, as the Lakers topped Detroit, 110-106, at home while experimenting for the playoffs.

Sonics 124, Bulls 121

Player-coach Lenny Wilkens threw a full-court pass for a lay-up and stole the ball for another basket in the final 20 seconds to lift Seattle to a 124-121 home victory over Baltimore.

NBA Standings

Atlantic Division

Philadelphia 49 23 377 1 1/2

Boston 41 31 377 2

Buffalo 37 35 377 3

Central Division

Baltimore 40 37 319 1

Atlanta 34 43 377 2

Cleveland 32 45 410 3 1/2

Midwest Division

Chicago 49 28 377 15

Phoenix 46 31 377 16

Portland 46 31 377 17

Pacific Division

Los Angeles 47 31 377 3

San Diego 37 41 377 10 1/2

Seattle 35 43 377 22

Trail Blazers 25 63 377 23

Sunday's Results

Phoenix 125 (Alcindor 37, Suns 211)

Milwaukee 112 (Alcindor 38, Robertson 20)

Boston 117 (Nelson 36, Westcott 27)

Chicago 104 (Nelson 33, King 21)

Seattle 124 (Nelson 33, King 21)

Portland 122 (Nelson 33, King 21)

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